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# THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 15. MARCH 1st, 1808.

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## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*For the Athenæum.*

### A WORD FOR PHILOSOPHY.

UNFORTUNATE Philosophy ! not only to have retained the enmity of all her old foes, the tyrants and deceivers of mankind; but to have incurred the reproaches of many who in better days were well pleased to be regarded as her friends and coadjutors ! Perhaps, however, the prejudice conceived against her is beginning to subside ; at least, an enquiry how far the imputations under which she has laboured have been merited, may at this time hope for a patient hearing.

Philosophy has been accused of contributing to the subversion of every thing sacred and venerable among men, of vilifying authority, insulting dignities, unsettling established customs and opinions, and substituting her own crudities and fallacies to the results of long experience. I have no doubt that her real influence has been greatly exaggerated, and that the bad passions of mankind have been the true causes of the deplorable evils which the world has lately witnessed : but admitting that Philosophy has had her share in the work of destruction, let us calmly consider what were the things against which her batteries were erected.

Politics and religion, the two master-springs of human affairs, have both been touched by Philosophy, and, it must be acknowledged, with a free hand. She has been guilty, too, of what many seem to regard as an unpardonable offence—resorting to *first principles* in order to justify her attacks upon existing systems, and lay a foundation for proposed improvements. Thus, in the science of politics (to begin with that department) she has boldly assumed that men come into the world with *rights*—that the maintenance of these rights ought to be the great object of social institutions—that government was intended for the good of the whole, not the emolument of the few—that legitimate authority can have no other basis than general consent,

for that force can never constitute right—that civil distinctions, originating from the agreement of society, always remain within the determination of society—and that laws, in order to be just, must bear equally upon all.

These principles have doubtless borne a hostile aspect towards the greater part of existing governments, which have supported themselves upon maxims so much the reverse; but has Philosophy urged the demolition of all such governments? Certainly not, unless she is identified with Fanaticism. It has been her invariable method first to recommend to the usurpers of undue authority to repair their wrongs by gradual concessions; and secondly, to the sufferers under tyranny, to state their grievances in a quiet way, and patiently, though firmly, to expect redress. This she has done as the decided friend of *peace*; for Philosophy (and Philosophy alone) has been incessantly employed in lifting up her voice against *war*, that monstrous aggregate of all the evils, natural and moral, that conspire against human happiness. The works of all the writers, ancient and modern, who have merited the title of philosophers, may be confidently appealed to for their strenuous endeavours to correct the false opinions of men with respect to the glory of warriors and conquerors, and to inculcate the superior claims to admiration and gratitude arising from the successful culture of the beneficent arts.

Had, then, the dictates of Philosophy been equally listened to by the governors and governed, reforms might have been effected by mutual agreement to the advantage of both, and a progress have been made towards that *melioration* of the state of mankind, which a philanthropist can never cease to have in view amidst all his disappointments. That such expectations have failed through the predominance of the selfish principle, combined with the impetuous and ungovernable character of a particular nation, is not the fault of Philosophy. She held up a torch to point out the safest path to a necessary reformation, but incendiaries snatched it from her for the purposes of mischief. It is acknowledged that some of the evil proceeded from the fanaticism of her honest but deluded votaries; but much more from those who disclaimed all connexion with her. The most sanguinary tyrant of the French revolution was notoriously the foe to all mental cultivation, and obliterated the precepts of philosophy in the blood of its professors. And no one can suspect the man who now aims at uniting all Europe in the fetters of a military despotism, of an inclination to promote liberal discussions on the rights of man and the foundation of government. In point of fact it appears that the sole European power that steadily resists the present tendency to an universal barbarism of civil polity, is that which is most enlightened by free investigation, and in which alone philosophy at this time possesses a pen and a tongue.\*

With

\* This is said not with regard to all the acts of its occasional administrations, but to that *public voice* which, through the medium of a free press, pronounces upon the principles and conduct, as well of its own government, as of those of other nations.

With respect, therefore, to the political system of the world, Philosophy (I mean, of that kind which was chiefly prevalent in the latter half of the 18th century) may stand acquitted of any thing inimical to the true interests of mankind; and whatever improvements took place in the administration of the continental governments of Europe during that period may fairly be ascribed to her influence. She promoted the enfranchisement of slaves and vassals, the relief of the lower orders from arbitrary and burthensome requisitions, the liberation of internal commerce from impolitic restrictions, the encouragement of every species of useful industry, the melioration of laws, the abolition of cruel punishments and of judicial torture, and above all, religious toleration—which leads me to the second point, namely, the conduct of Philosophy with respect to religion.

Here, again, it is proper to begin with enquiring what it was that Philosophy actually opposed under the appellation of Religion; for nothing can be more unfair than to draw a picture of religion as it has existed only in a comparatively few *philosophical* minds, and then to display it as the object against which Philosophy has aimed her shafts. A system of faith, the sole essentials of which should be a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being of infinite perfections, the moral governor and judge of mankind, and of a future state of rewards and punishments, would, I am persuaded, command the respect of every genuine philanthropist, who would rejoice in such a powerful support to morality, and such a consolation under the unavoidable evils of life, and prize it the more for the sanction of revelation. But where has national religion appeared under this simple aspect? Certainly not in those countries in which philosophers have been its adversaries.

There cannot be a more copious source of error than to confound under a common name, on account of an agreement in certain particulars, things in their nature essentially different. To instance in the different sects which bear the general title of christian—though all referring to the same primary authority, it is scarcely possible to conceive of greater variations than subsist among them, both with relation to each other, and to the doctrines of their common founder. Accuracy, therefore, requires that in speaking of them they should be specifically denominated, and not be grouped under a generical appellation. Thus it is right to say, *the religion of Rome*, *the religion of Luther*, *the religion of Calvin*, and the like; for *the religion of Christ* will convey but a very inadequate idea of their several characters and tenets. Let us then see what that *Roman religion* was which peculiarly excited the enmity of what is called the French school of philosophy.

It was a system which, in the first place, demanded the renunciation of all right of private judgment, and subjected the religious opinions and practices of all the world to the determination of a foreign priest—which took from men the direction of their own consciences, and put it into the hands of a cast, detached in all countries from their fellow-subjects, and universally connected by peculiar claims and interests—which uniformly discouraged all enquiries and discussions tending,

tending, however remotely, to invalidate its own authority, and exacted implicit submission in all points on which it had thought fit to decide—which taught doctrines the most irreconcileable to reason and common sense, and enjoined observances the most trifling, degrading and burthensome. It was a system, moreover, radically hostile to every other, spurning all community or accommodation, annexing extravagant ideas of merit to proselytism, and therefore, when allied to power, infallibly leading to persecution: a system, the influence of which was traced in lines of blood through every page of modern history. Was it then no just object to the friends of reason and humanity to loosen the hold of such a religion upon the minds of men? Was it not a necessary preliminary to every attempt for introducing substantial improvements in the countries where it prevailed; and if, in the contest with a mass of opinion so powerfully supported, some things were necessarily endangered which were worth preserving, was not the prize adequate to the hazard?

A consistent protestant cannot, certainly, dispute these conclusions; but he may blame philosophers for not fairly examining christianity at the source, and adopting it in such a form as shall approve itself to a rational enquirer. Before he does this, however, he must be prepared to admit that an enquiry conducted upon such a principle justifies itself, whatever be the system in which it settles. He must renounce all anathematizing denunciations; disclaim any preference due to a particular system because it is that of the state; and disavow any right of annexing penalties and privations to non-conformity to a predominant faith. Unless he agrees to these preliminaries, he is in effect no more a friend to free enquiry than the Romanist; and when he urges examination, it is only upon the tacit condition that its result should be conversion to his own opinions. The philosopher who has thrown off the authority of a pope and council is not likely to yield to that of Luther or Calvin, a convocation or a synod.

To conclude—Philosophy, understood in its proper sense of “the love of wisdom,” or of truth (which is the same thing) is the only principle to be relied on, not only for meliorating the state of the world, but for preventing a relapse to barbarism. If She be excluded from all guidance of human affairs, in whose hands shall it be placed?—in those of Avarice, of Ambition, of Bigotry? She may have had her moments of delirium, but she is essentially the votary of Reason, and possesses within herself the power of correcting her own errors. Policy, if She be not called in as a counsellor, degenerates into craft; and Religion, without her direction, into superstition. They who are afraid of her searching spirit, must be conscious of something that will not bear the light of investigation. They are foes to the truth because “the truth is not in them.”

J. A.

## PASSAGE IN AESCHYLUS EXPLAINED.

To the Editor of the *Athenæum*.

Sir,

THE following explanation of a passage in the Agamemnon of *Aeschylus*, on which much has been written, but written in vain, may be gratifying to your classical readers. *Glytemnestra*, the Lady Macbeth of ancient days, boasts in it of her fidelity during the absence of her Lord, and the joy with which she would receive him on his return.

Οὐδὲ οἰδα τερψίν, οὐδὲ επιφογόν φατίν  
Αλλού πέρος αὐθός μαλλού η χαλκού βαφας.

The lines are thus rendered in the elegant and poetical version of Mr. Potter :

————— Never knew I pleasure  
In the blamed converse of another man,  
More than the virgin metal in the mines  
Knows an adulterate and debasing mixture.

On this passage he has the following note: “Paw honestly says ‘aliquid subest quod non intelligo.’” Mr. Heath disapproves the allusion, though he thinks it a proverbial expression, the grace of which is lost on our ignorance, and says, “quod nos non videmus, alias olim forsan videbit.”

In the old Persian, called the Pehlevi, the first principle of things was called *bab*, *bab*; and though supposed to be fire by the disciples of Zoroaster, the term is a modification of *ab*, *ab*, water, which the Arabians maintained to be the original element. With the notion that water is the primary matter, the early Greek philosophers borrowed the term. Hence *βαπτώ*, to plunge in water; and *βαψη*, immersion; and the phrase *χαλκού βαψη* is a metaphor for a stab or wound, it being produced by a weapon plunged into the body as in water. The sentiment which the words convey to the Herald, whom she addressed, is to this effect: *I knew no pleasure with any man, and felt no more the sting of calumny than the point of steel.*

But the language is studiously equivocal; and in this peculiarity at once consisted the skill and the obscurity of it. While the Queen appeared to express the above meaning, she in reality expresses quite the reverse: *I know no greater pleasure, though no report more disgraceful, than the steel plunged in him by another man.* This artful equivocation arises from the manner in which the clause *αλλού πέρος* is connected. If taken with *τερψίν*, the lines convey the *first* sense; but with *χαλκού βαψας*, the *last*.

For this interpretation we have the best authority—the authority of the *Chorus*, who perceiving that the Herald was misled by the artful ambiguity

ambiguity of her words, hints at their true signification as soon as the Queen withdrew from the stage.

Αυτη μεν ουτως ειπε μαθανοντι σοι  
Τοροσιν εγμηνευσιν ευπρεπως λογον.

Which may thus be rendered : *This woman hath told thee learning—thee who hast yet to learn what she is—a tale which discerning interpreters perceive to be very becoming—well to become her character and views.*

Here τοροσιν ἐγμηνευσιν depend upon ευπρεπως; and the Chorus intimate that her words, understood, as they appeared to have been, by the Herald, were false and unbecoming, but strictly proper and true in the sense in which they regarded them.

Taken in the first sense, the metaphor χαλκου βαφας is too violent for the simplicity of the sentiment ; and the falsehood moreover is so glaring, as to class the Queen with the basest of deceivers, without a trait of that masculine intrepidity and elevated ardour with which she pressed to the object of her desire. In the latter it exactly suits the dark ambiguity of prophetic language ; and the boldness of it comes up to that vehemence and glow of pleasure with which she anticipated the plunging of the weapon in the bosom of the husband. For these reasons the Chorus justly pronounces her language ευπρεπως, as at once expressive of her true feelings, her artifice, and her intrepidity.

Yours, &c.

J. JONES.

Great Coram-street, Jan. 14, 1808.

#### PLAGIARISM DETECTED.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

Sir,

THOUGH reminded in your last Number by an ingenious and spirited correspondent that the *Athenæum* is by no means to be considered as a suitable vehicle for the complaints of aggrieved and angry authors, I cannot but suppose that it is open to reasonable appeals from whatever party they may occasionally proceed, and that the Editor will not deem it inconsistent with the legitimate object of his very useful and liberal miscellany, to take cognizance of offences that constitute sufficient ground for criminal arraignment in a *moral* as well as literary court : I beg leave, therefore, to state the following brief particulars.

Having some days ago delivered into the hands of my printer the manuscript of poems collected and arranged for immediate publication, he informed me, that the little impromptu I entitle the "Mansion of Rest," and which it is intended should appear amongst others of a similar description, has within this last year been given to the world

world as a composition of Mr. Fox. Happening to arrive in the metropolis when it had been just inserted in a paper called the "Statesman," he was struck with the interest that the poetry seemed to excite, under the delusive idea that it conveyed the sentiment of Mr. Fox's muse, and must have remembered the circumstance, even if it had not been revived by seeing the same lines in the Worcester Herald, printed for Holl. Though I meant not to invalidate the testimony of my informer, I wished for further proof of the plagiarism—it is obtained; and my friends agree that a more flagitious imposture even a newspaper has rarely exhibited. The experiment on the credulity of the public seeks no other disguise than a feeble attempt to adapt a line in one or two of the original stanzas to the well known situation of the late illustrious statesman; but this necessary accommodation they tell me betrays at once the counterfeit; certainly it mutilates deplorably the sense, and cripples ridiculously the verse. What assistance to *these*, four additional lines might be supposed to afford, I cannot guess, but my modesty will not suffer me to claim the credit of them. "The Mansion of Rest" was first published in the Monthly Magazine for June 1805, with my name prefixed to it. Whoever consults the poetical department of that miscellany, can require no other evidence of the theft. The "Statesman" was unknown at the period now specified; I am assured that it had no existence before the late administration.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

Clifton, January 10th, 1808.

#### ON THE DIFFERENT NATIONS IN RUSSIA.

(Continued.)

We come now to treat of the Poles, who may be classed among the three nations properly styled Sclavonian. They first appear in history about the close of the tenth century. Though springing from the same stock with the Russians, both nations were continually embroiled, and mutually threatened each other with destruction. To elucidate the connexion between the two nations, we shall distinguish two periods; namely, the preponderance of the Polish state over the distracted Russian empire; and the triumph of the latter, as it increased in power, over the sinking Polish republic.

The first period began with the unfortunate battle of the Kolka, in which the Russian princes were defeated by the Tatârs, who by that obtained the dominion over Russia. The enfeoffed principalities of Smolensk, Polotsk, Perejaslawl, and the whole grand dutchy of Kiew, with many other territories, were incorporated by force of arms with the kingdom of Poland. The civil commotions that continued to weaken Russia, constantly induced the Poles to interfere in its internal

nal affairs. During the dreadful anarchy, occasioned by the false Demetriuses, they always sided with one or other of the usurpers; and when at last the Polish prince Vladislaw was through their influence raised to the throne, they not only reconquered Smolensk, but even made themselves masters of Moscow. The choice of a national prince, and the expulsion of the Poles from the capital, certainly re-established order and tranquillity throughout the Russian empire; yet once again, and for the last time, must its independence be purchased. The peace, which secured the throne to the new Czar Michael, and obliged the Poles to evacuate Russia, cost that prince the renunciation of the provinces of Smolensk, Seweria, and Tschernigow. With this last act of humiliation the Polish influence ceased; its preponderance gradually declined; and the inexorable Nemesis brought about the period when the Poles were to expiate, by a long train of misfortunes, even to the extinction of their national existence, their ill-digested or ill-founded pretensions to the dictatorship of the North.

Under the successors of Michael the integral of the Russian empire was restored by the re-conquest of the ceded provinces; and the grand dutchy of Kiew, after a long separation, was again incorporated with the mother country. In the same degree in which Russia, by the powerful reformation of Peter the Great, rose to internal strength and respectability, so Poland sunk, owing to its disorganised constitution, into a political debility; the injurious consequences of which to the nation too soon became visible.

According to the present state of the Russian empire, the Poles constitute a very considerable portion of the general population. They are scattered by millions over nine or ten of the governments, or are collected together as colonists in various quarters.

The third Slavic nation are the Servians, a branch of the Illyricos-Sclavonians. By the denomination Illyrium was originally understood the eastern coast only of the Adriatic. In the fourth century the name of *Illyricum Magnum* was adopted, which included almost all the Roman provinces in the eastern part of Europe, between the Adriatic and the Danube. In modern times that country is divided between Venice, Hungary, and Turkey. Of the latter the kingdom of Servia is a part, and has received its name from the inhabitants. The Turks call it Lazarus's land, as that was the name of the prince when they subjugated it in 1365. Formerly it consisted of two provinces, Servia Proper and Rascia; and hence the inhabitants received those different appellations.

The Servians and Raizes in Russia are colonists, who received in 1754 a considerable territory on the Nieper; which was mostly a barren waste, and extended to the then confines of Poland. It received the name of New Servia. The Servians, who voluntarily settled there in considerable numbers, were organised on a military footing, with a view of opposing the inroads and licentiousness of the Saporogian Kosaks. Their country now forms a considerable portion of the government of Jekaterinoslaw.

There are two other nations, which, notwithstanding the obscurity of their origin, are considered as akin to the Slavonians. These are the Lithuanians and Livonians; the latter include also the Courlanders.

Litva, the national name of Lithuania, we meet with in Nestor so early as the eleventh century, who reckons the Lithuanians among the nations tributary to the Russian monarchy. During the internal commotions under the successors of the great Vladimir, they gradually raised themselves to independence at the expence of their former ruler. In the thirteenth century Ringold first appeared with the title of Grand Duke. His son Mendog took advantage of the Tatarian irruptions into Russia to extend his conquests; and under his successors the whole of Lithuanian Russia, with Volhynia and other provinces, were wrested from Great Russia. Gedemin, one of the most celebrated of those princes, drove the Tatârs from Kiew and seized the principality. Jagello, one of his successors of a different branch, was baptized in 1386, married the Polish queen Hedwig, and united Lithuania with the Polish state; by which union the conquered Russian provinces devolved likewise to that kingdom. Since that period Lithuania has constantly shared the fate of Poland, and fallen a prey to its more powerful neighbours.

In 1793 it lost 1731 German square miles and 850,000 inhabitants, which now belong to the government of Minsk. In the last division in 1796 the remainder fell to Russia, and now constitutes the governments of Wilna and Slonimsk.

The Livonians and Lithuanians were originally the same people. They both spoke the same language, and the names even appear to be fundamentally the same. In the accounts of the middle ages we meet with the following designations: *Letthania, Lottawi, Litthwani, Lettones*, &c. Probably the Lettones received their name from their first habitations. Not far from the city of Wenden rises a river called *Leete*, or in Livonian, *La Latte*; and a Livonian in his own language is styled *Latwis*, i. e. a man who lives on the Latte.

The provinces on the East sea, now known by the names of Lifland, Ehistland, Courland, and Semgal, belonged to the Russian state in the very earliest times. Nestor, the most ancient and faithful Russian annalist, mentions among the tributary nations the Litwas, Semigolas, Kors, and Livs. It does not appear that Livonia had at that time any settled constitution, nor any political union with the mother country. Satisfied when the tributary nations paid their tribute, the Russian princes, after the custom of the age, left the civil administration to the option of the Livonians, who acknowledged no other supremacy but that of their elders.

Livonia was discovered in 1158, by some Bremen merchants. They landed at the mouth of the Dina, and began to trade with the natives. About eighteen years afterwards Meinhard, a monk, settled in the country, converted the inhabitants, and raised himself to be their bishop, by which many Germans were attracted thither. About the

end of the century the Danish king Knud VI. made an expedition to Ehstland, subdued the province, and supplied the converted natives with priests and churches. In 1201 the bishop founded the order of the Sword, a kind of Temple-knights, and gave them a third part of the country, with all rights and sovereignty. They united afterwards with the German order in Prussia, to whom Valdemar III. king of Denmark, sold Ehstland in 1386 for 18,000 marks. In 1561 this province threw itself under the protection of Sweden; Lifland united with Poland; and Courland was made a dutchy under the safeguard of Poland. Both countries were ceded at last, after a twenty years war, to Russia in 1721, and form at present the governments of Riga and Reval.

"I perceive no difference," says Karamisin in his Travels, "between the Ehsthonians and Livonians, excepting their language and dress. The former wear black and the latter grey clothes; their language is quite different; the Livonians have many of the German and some Sclavonian words. I have noticed that they pronounce all their German words very soft, and this seems to argue that they have a very refined and delicate ear. Those noblemen, with whom I had an opportunity of speaking on the subject, reproached them with laziness, and called them a nation of drones, who would do nothing but by compulsion; and probably not a little is employed, for they labour very hard, and a peasant in Livonia or Ehstland yields his master four times as much profit as one of our Casan or Simbirsck peasants."

The fate of the dutchy of Courland was interwoven with that of Lifland till the year 1561; since that period it has appeared as a separate state. In 1795. a convocation of the states was appointed, when they agreed to surrender themselves entirely to the empress of Russia.

The destiny of Polish Lifland merits likewise a few observations. The whole province of that name was ceded to Poland in 1561. At the peace of Oliva, by which Lifland fell to the share of Sweden, a district of it, however, remained under the dominion of Poland, which constituted a separate waiwodeship. At the division in 1773 it was yielded to Russia.

Lifland, or the present government of Riga, is divided into nine circles; four of them form what is properly called Livonia. The other five circles are peopled by Ehsthonians. The Livonian language is spoken in its greatest purity in the bishopric of Pilten, but is more prevalent in Polish Lifland. According to the last census there were 226,000 Livonians in the government of Riga.

A second main branch of the nations that inhabit Russia is the Finnic, no colony of which (except the Hungarians) has raised itself to the rank of a sovereign nation. Yet it claims our particular attention as the common ancestor of most of the northern European nations by its antiquity, and great extension from Scandinavia to the north of Asia, and thence to the Volga and the Caspian sea. The similarity in their make, national character, language, and customs, is as remarkable

markable as their dispersion over that immense tract of country. And it is worthy of note, that most of the Finnic tribes still inhabit the forests and morasses of the north, which were so beloved by their forefathers, and whence they style themselves "Dwellers in the marshes;" and that hunting and fishing are their chief and most delightful occupations.

The old word *Finn*, used by Tacitus, is not known among any of the nations. Their origin and earliest revolutions are quite obscured; none of them have ever played any part on the stage of the world, nor have any risen to independence. Hence they have no national chronicles, but their history is to be met with in the annals of their conquerors. All that can be stated on a certainty is, that they originally possessed the major part of Scandinavia and Russia in the north, and were divided into numerous nations, who lived either without any settled form of government, or, like the Permians and real Finns, were governed by their own kings. They were all gradually subjugated by three nations, under whose power they still continue, viz. the Norwegians, Russians, and Swedes.

The Norwegians were the first to subdue part of the north of Finland. It appears that long before the tenth century the whole territory from Wardhus to the White Sea was tributary to them, and that the most distant Finns alone, who lived on the gulphs of Finland and Bothnia, and on the Dwina, had preserved their liberty.

The second nation that shared the country was the Russians, who at first lived on a friendly footing with their neighbours, and even formed together a state in common, but afterwards conquered and subdued them. Carelia, with part of Kexholm, appears to be the first district they took possession of. In later times they seized those desert regions, where no determinate boundaries existed, and brought under their subjection part of Finland. After the incursions of the Mongols, the incursions of the Norwegians into Permia ceased; the Nowgorodians now began to spread themselves northward, and in the fourteenth century christianity was established in Permia.

Probably some Permians, who were adverse to conversion, fled at that period over the White Sea, and first induced the Russians, who pursued them, to settle in Lapland. Hence they fell into disputes with the Norwegian feoffers, who collected the tributes in that country. War broke out, and the Russians became the victors. They afterwards took not only the whole of Lappmark, but proceeded so far as to exact tribute from the Finns of modern Finmark, and from those who dwelt in Trumse as far as Malanger. The other Finnic nations in the east, on the Volga, and in Siberia, have become subject to them, owing to their subjugation of the Tatarian kingdoms, and the discovery of Siberia.

At a later period Sweden succeeded in establishing her dominion in North Finland. About the middle of the twelfth century Erich the holy subdued and converted the indigenous Finns; a hundred years afterwards the Swedes gained a footing in Tawastland; near the close

of the thirteenth century they settled in Carelia, and about the same period they subdued the Lapplanders.

Thus the whole of the country was divided among three rulers, and the nation ceased to be reckoned in the class of independent people. Of the thirteen tribes of the Finnic branch, twelve belong entirely or in part to the Russian empire. The Madschars, constituting the grand mass of those mixed families which are now styled Hungarian, are the sole Finnic nation that does not belong to Russia; and the only one likewise which has maintained its national independence.

## SPANISH QUOTATION RESPECTING MIRRORS.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

Sir,

IN an old and rare Spanish book, known by the title of *Las Preguntas del Almirante*, are these two *coplas*, which may possibly interest some of your philosophical readers.

*Pregunta 247.*

De un letrado, qual es mejor espejo para estudiar, plano, concavo, o convexo?

Los que acostumbran el estudiar  
y hallan el molde a la vista danoso,  
dan por remedio el mas provechoso  
en un fino espejo de azero mirar.  
Y pues vos en esto ya soys tan artista,  
sabed que esta dubda me tiene perplexo,  
de espejo que es concavo, o plano, o convexo,  
qual dellos mejor conserva la vista?

*Respuesta del Auctor.*

A mi me paresce sin otra revista  
que el espejo plano es mas conveniente,  
porque a los ojos si mucho no dista  
reflekte los rayos mas perfetamente.  
Porque el convejo por su derredor  
disfunde los rayos que son visuales,  
y el concavo en si incluye los tales,  
por tanto el mas plano es mucho mejor.

The *Letrado*, who propounds the question, says, that those persons who are accustomed to study, and find that the print hurts their eyes, recommend looking in a fine steel mirror as the best remedy, and he enquires what mirror will preserve the sight best—plane, concave, or convex. The author replies, that the plane mirror is best. This is the sum of the two *coplas*, which I have given at full. Allow me to enquire, through the *Athenæum*, in what manner such mirrors can have been used?

As

As Nicolas Antonio did not know the name of the author from whose very singular work this is extracted, it may be worth while to mention, that it appears by an acrostick at the beginning of the sixth part, to have been Fray Luys d' Escobar. The book was first licensed in 1543, but he complains that it had been printed out of the kingdom without his knowledge, and in an incorrect state. I have an account of the whole work drawn up, but such an account necessarily contains extracts which I have neither time nor resolution to versify; and unless this were done it would not be fit for the Athenæum.

S.

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**STORMS PREDICTED BY THE SWAN.***To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

Sir,

I HAVE frequently of late been induced to make some inquiry into the cause of different animals instinctively foretelling, by their several peculiarities of action, any commotion that is about to appear in the regions of the atmosphere; this circumstance was well known to the ancients, many of whom have noticed it in their writings, and particularly Virgil, that horses and cows are agitated in a very unusual manner prior to wet weather, and several other animals have from time to time been remarked for their prophetic antics before a storm; but the animal I am going more particularly to notice in this paper is the *Swan*.

For several years I have lived on the banks of a large river; and having from my boyish days heard it observed by people living in the neighbourhood, that rough weather was near at hand, as the *swans* were flying, I have for the last five years made it a practice to watch the movements of this beautiful bird. I have invariably found by observation, that when the swan flies any distance *against the wind*, however serene and fine the weather may appear at the time, so certainly will a wind, amounting almost to a hurricane, ensue within twenty-four hours after the animal has taken wing, and generally within twelve. I have frequently, after seeing the bird take a flight, told my acquaintance that a storm was near at hand, who have laughed at my suspicion, as there was not the slightest indication of a change observable; and afterwards, when the result has fulfilled my prediction, they have asked me by what sign I formed my prognostic. Now this result is so certain, that I would risk any sum of money on the event. Our most violent gales of wind being generally from the south-west, so most frequently do I observe these animals directing their flight in an opposite course; and if they fly *with the wind*, which rarely occurs, it seems merely for their amusement only, or for reaching some certain spot in a quicker way than floating down the tide, and in this case no change takes place. The fishermen and others continually on the river make their arrangements to avoid the approaching inclemencies; and the bird himself seems preparing for the encounter

encounter of the gale he portends, by adjusting his plumage as sleek and as close to his body as he can—and this would appear as if he expected the violence of the storm would blow him from the neighbourhood he had chosen for his residence, and thus allows by a retrograde flight for what the action of the wind would otherwise gain on him. But my difficulty in this fact arises from the power of this animal to discriminate what is *about to happen*, when the best barometer is not acted on at the time, nor is there the least appearance by which we can discover such approaching change. Whenever I have seen the swan fly, I have watched the motions of several other animals, both biped and quadruped, and have not been able to discern any corresponding emotion at the same time; and I think in general it is a gale of wind, unaccompanied by wet, though sometimes a heavy shower will be brought up with it. Sailors, we all know, can frequently foretell the coming storm by appearances in the sky; and the sea fowls will second their apprehensions by the dreadful screams they send forth; but in this case *man* as well as the brute found their opinion from evident appearances, either from a lowering sky or streamers flying in different directions, with many others well known to all nautical men; but in the case I am noticing, these very sailors themselves have laughed when I have announced the tempest that is approaching, as they saw not the least indication to warrant the idea, which shews it is an instinct peculiar to the bird in question.

Perhaps some of your readers, Sir, may be able to throw light on the business; and though the question may seem in itself to be trivial, yet as it embraces an inquiry into one of the *arcana* of nature, any elucidation that is at all satisfactory must be highly interesting not only to your readers in general, but particularly to your humble servant,

W. R.

Kingston, Jan. 12, 1808.

## ENQUIRY RESPECTING ECCERINIS AND ORFEO.

To the Editor of the *Athenaeum*.

Sir,

IT may not, perhaps, be known to some of your readers, that Ezzelino da Romano, of whom a very curious and interesting account appeared in a former number of your Magazine, is the hero of a Latin tragedy entitled *Eccerinis*, which is supposed to be the first attempt at a regular drama after the revival of letters in modern Europe. Permit me to ask whether or not an English translation of this tragedy has yet appeared? I should also be glad to know, whether or not there is an English version of the *Orfeo* of Politiano, which is considered as the first pastoral drama, and the prototype of the melo-drama.

I am, &amp;c.

ZENO.

## TRAVELS THROUGH THE COUNTRY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS, CONTINUED.

The blockade was raised soon after we entered the Jade. Our ship had not then begun to unload, because the lighters were not yet come round to take in the goods; it was therefore determined that she should go round herself with the first fair wind to discharge at Brake. As the weather was very bad, the roads almost impassable with mud, and I had already experienced the unpleasantness of German travelling, I gave the preference to a passage in the ship. I took up my abode in the mean time at the "Hotel of London and Philadelphia," in a full reliance that whatever inconveniences I should have to bear with, could not last above a day or two. It was my mortification, however, to be kept a whole fortnight by the capricious constancy of the most inconstant of elements. The landlord was a very civil man, but all his pains and attention to please his guests could not obviate the stubborn defects of nature, unchangeable habitudes, and the carelessness of his architect. His house was, like the rest, perpetually full of smoke and very damp. To make things worse, the wind found its way into every room, and there was no fresh water to be procured at any price. It was not, therefore, the most comfortable place in the world to hold a *conversazione* all day long; but there was no alternative out of doors, unless one chose to incur again the penalty of seasickness. At night, when the shutters and doors were closed, one might have expected to be better off in some points; but the better we defended ourselves against the intrusion of the wind, the more we had to suffer from the increase of the smoke, for one or the other would reign uncontroled, or we must endure both together. Should we put out the fire? It was colder than ever I had felt it in England, although it did not freeze constantly; because damp is a medium that renders cold more penetrating. Without a fire there was no existing. Fire, smoke, damp, and wind together, what a house! Could anything be possibly worse? Yes—the beds.

Throughout Germany the beds are very small, short and narrow. The popular prejudice seems to be, that the more you are squeezed and cramped up, the sooner you are likely to get warm; and to accomplish this without a waste of fuel, is a great object of consideration among a people who pay so dear for firing. Economy being one of the leading virtues of the country, its ends are found to be better attained in a box niched like a cupboard in the wall, than by such an extravagant profusion of beds and clothing as English folks think requisite to give a tolerable appearance to a spacious bedstead. It is, therefore, more convenient to place the altar of Morpheus in a hole in the wall properly decorated. Besides, there is a great saving of curtains, as in these snug little alcoves a very small one answers the essential purposes of decency and ceremony blended together. Then, as they are a very lofty-minded people, and decided advocates for a due subordination

subordination of the parts of every organised body, politic or animated, they cannot bear the thought of reducing the head for a moment to the level of the inferior members; they therefore contrive to have the bed-places somewhat shorter than five feet, and pile a sufficient quantity of pillows and bolsters at the capital extremity, which enables them to maintain their favourite posture all night as well as during the day. Then, because blankets require to be renewed, and the washing of sheets too is very expensive, besides that the water does not answer for washing without much work and proper soap, it is much more eligible to sleep between two comfortable feather-beds. I speak only of the "accommodations" that are sometimes met with, and such as the people of the country themselves are accustomed to. At decent inns they will spread a sheet under you; and in the large towns, if you require it, they will oblige you as a foreigner with one over you also, which was the case at my hotel, although in a very neglected part of the province. Yet, notwithstanding my host's obliging disposition, and all the wonder it excited that I could not do like other civilized beings, I remained outlandishly perverse in not professing myself able to sleep at my ease half upright, under a heavy bag of feathers, and in a vile dirty pigeon-hole. The real torture of one such night to a person that has been used to indulge at his length upon an English or French bed, is infinitely more dreadful than a period in purgatory to the imagination of a devout Portuguese. I contrived to manage a little better after the first night, by stretching myself in the great room upon chairs in my clothes, with a padded quilt and my cloak thrown over me.

The roads, which are in no instance paved here, were at this time so miry, from the swampy nature of the soil, and the ground being overflowed with the rains, that horses sunk up to their shoulders, and a man could not cross to the village without plunging in above the knee at every step, or literally, wading through. To keep up a communication with the landing-place, it was found necessary to lay planks over the most dangerous sloughs. Out-of-door recreations we had consequently none.

Patience is a great virtue, and the most useful of all in Germany, for a man will gain nothing by putting himself in a passion. To fret at any thing, or exhibit signs of impatience, would be to hold one's self out to the gaping wonder of every clown who beheld you. They are never in a passion, they never fret, they are never impatient, they take the world easily, and so should you in Germany. To what purpose would it be to find fault with the house, because it was damp or dirty, and full of the smoke of peat and tobacco? If it was damp, it could not be otherwise in such a low situation and in rainy weather. And then you might "drink brandy or *yin*, which you liked best." With such a great resort of company, mostly seafaring people, it could not fairly be expected to be very clean; still it was as much so as any other in the place; and as for the smoke, you might smoke yourself if you did not dislike good fellowship: there was very good Porto Rico on the table, and real Havannah Cigarros were to be had at the bar.

Although

Although poultry was very scarce all over the country, we were always well supplied at our hotel. White bread, indeed, was not every day to be had from the village. The want of fresh water was that which was most severely felt; without it coffee was insupportable, and tea still worse. Even punch, or the favourite beverage of a sailor, grog, were not to be made in any degree palatable. The very best spirits were spoiled with an admixture of the nauseous brackish substitute procured from the shallow pools of rain water remaining in the field, saturated to the highest degree with the oozing sea salts and bitumen.

Those persons who have been under the necessity of going on business to Tönning may have had knowledge of such inconveniences as were inevitable there on the first influx of the Hamburg trade to the Eyder. I can assure them, however, from my experience in both places, that their situation at the worst period of Tönning would have appeared enviable if compared with the deprivations endured by every one who has had the mortification to be detained any time at Ekwarden dike.

The surrounding country in every direction is, as must be inferred, exceedingly unhealthy. In no part of the world are intermittent fevers, rheumatisms, palsy, the spleen, or consumptions more fatally prevalent than in the fens of Hanover and Oldenburg.

The common fuel is peat or turf, such as that made use of in the rest of Germany, in Picardy, in Holland, Ireland, Scotland, &c. It is brought here in boats from a considerable distance up the country, and is above a shilling English per score pieces. The principal produce of the land near the sea is beans, and they constitute the usual food of the inhabitants, roasted, boiled, made into bread, into porridge, or cooked and dressed in a variety of ways, all grateful to the taste of the hard-working husbandman. Potatoes also are in general use, but they are literally as small as plumbs or gooseberries, and not very abundant in the best season. Rye bread is a common *fodder* here for men and horses as well as in the more distant parts of the country I have visited; but it is very dear at present, owing to the circumstances of the time. Butchers meat, which is indifferently good, is, however, considered dear at five-pence English a pound; but this is the only cheap article of provision. It is remarkable, in a country where geese are so numerous as to cover the sea shores, that they should be sold upon the spot at little less than four times the price of beef and mutton; it is, however, the fact. Turkies, too, are sold at three or four dollars. As for ducks, they had been all devoured on board the ships long before I arrived; there was not one to be seen nor had for any price. There are neither hares nor rabbits here, but wild fowl are in great plenty, and to be purchased for a trifling price.

In my next I shall resume the subject of my journey, and am, meantime, your very humble servant,

GEORGE WALLER.

Göttingen, Aug. 22, 1807.

VOL. III.

2 H

## SYNONYMIC ELUCIDATIONS CONTINUED.

*To abdicate. To desert.*

The celebrated speech of Lord Somers in 1688, on king James's vacating the throne, is a model of synonymous discrimination.

" What is appointed me to speak to is your lordships first amendment, by which the word *abdicated* in the Commons vote is changed into the word *deserted*; and I am to acquaint your lordships what some of the grounds are that induced the Commons to insist on the word *abdicated*, and not to agree to your lordship's amendment.

" The first reason your lordships are pleased to deliver for your changing the word is, that the word *abdicated* your lordships do not find is a word known to the common law of England, and therefore ought not to be used. The next is, that the common application of the word amounts to a voluntary express renunciation, which is not in this case, nor what will follow from the premises.

My lords, as to the first of these reasons, if it be an objection that the word *abdicated* hath not a known sense in the common law of England, there is the same objection against the word *deserted*; so that your lordships' first reason hath the same force against your own amendment, as against the term used by the Commons.

" The words are both Latin words, and used in the best authors, and both of a known signification; their meaning is very well understood, though it be true their meaning is not the same. The word *abdicate* doth naturally and properly signify, entirely to renounce, throw off, disown, or relinquish, any thing, or person, so as to have no further to do with it; and that, whether it be done by express words, or in writing (which is the sense your lordships put upon it, and which is properly called resignation, or cession) or by doing such acts as are inconsistent with the holding or retaining of the thing, which the Commons take to be the present case, and therefore make choice of the word *abdicate*, as that which they thought did, above all others, most properly express that meaning. And in this latter sense it is taken by others; and that this is the true signification of the word I shall shew your lordships out of the best authors.

" The first I shall mention is Grotius *De jure Belli et Pacis*, l. 2. c. 4. s. 4. *Venit enim hoc non ex jure civili, sed ex jure naturali, quo quisque suum potest abdicare, et ex naturali præsumptione, quā voluisses qui creditur quod sufficenter significavit.* And then he goes on, *Recusari hæreditas, non tantum verbis, sed etiam re, potest, et quovis indicio voluntatis.*

" Another instance which I shall mention, to shew, that for abdicating a thing, it is sufficient to do an act which is inconsistent with retaining it, though there be nothing of express renunciation, is out of Calvin's *Lexicon Juridicum*, where he says, *Generum abdicat qui sponsam repudiat.* Here is an abdication without express words, but is by doing such an act as doth sufficiently signify his purpose.

" The

" The next author that I shall quote is *Brissonius de verborum significacione*, who hath this passage: *Homo liber qui seipsum vendit, abdicat se statu suo*. That is, he who sells himself hath thereby done such an act as cannot consist with his former state of freedom, and is therefore properly said, *se abdicasse statu suo*.

" Budaeus, in his commentaries, *Ad Legem secundam de Origine Juris*, expounds the words in the same sense. *Abdicare se magistratu est idem quod abire penitus magistratu*. He that goes out of his office of magistracy, let it be in what manner he will, has abdicated the magistracy.

" And Grotius, in his book *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, l. 1. c. 4. s. 9. seems to expound the word *abdicare* by *manifeste habere pro derelicto*. That is, he who hath abdicated any thing, hath so far relinquished it, that he hath no right of return to it. And that is the sense the Commons put upon the word. It is an entire alienation of the thing abdicated, and so stands in opposition to *dicare*. *Dicat qui proprium aliquod facit, abdicat qui alienat*. So says Pralejus in his *Lexicon Juris*. It is therefore insisted on as the proper word by the Commons.

" But the word *deserted* (which is the word used in the amendment made by your lordships) hath not only a very doubtful signification, but, in the common acceptance both of the civil and canon law, doth signify only a bare withdrawing, a temporary quitting of a thing, and neglect only, which leaveth the party at liberty of returning to it again. *Desertum pro neglecto*, says Spigelius in his Lexicon. But the difference between *deserere* and *derelinquere* is expressly laid down by Bartolus on the 8th law of the 58th title of the 11th book of the Code; and his words are these: *Nota diligenter ex hac lege, quod aliud est agrum deserere, aliud derelinquere, qui enim derelinquit, ipsum ex penitentia non revocat, sed qui deserit, intra biennium potest*.

" Whereby it appears, my lords, that is called *desertion* which is temporary and relievable; that is called *derection* where there is no power or right to return.

" So in the best Latin authors, and in the civil law, *deserere exercitum* is used to signify soldiers leaving their colours: and in the canon law to *desert a benefice* signifies no more than to be non-resident.

" In both cases, the party hath not only a right of returning, but is bound to return again; which, my lords, as the Commons do not take to be the present case, so they cannot think that your lordships do, because it is expressly said, in one of your reasons given in defence of the last amendment, that your lordships have been, and are willing to secure the nation against the return of king James; which your lordships would not in justice do, if you did look upon it to be no more than a negligent withdrawing, which leaveth a liberty to the party to return.

" For which reasons, my lords, the Commons cannot agree to the first amendment, to insert the word *deserted* instead of *abdicated*, because

cause it doth not in any sort come up to their sense of the thing. So they do apprehend it doth not reach your lordships' meaning as it is expressed in your reasons: whereas they look upon the word *abdicated* to express properly what is to be inferred from that part of the vote to which your lordships have agreed, viz. "That king James II. by going about to subvert the constitution, and by breaking the original contract between king and people, and by violating the fundamental laws, and withdrawing himself out of the kingdom, hath thereby renounced to be a king according to the constitution." By avowing to govern by a despotic power unknown to the constitution and inconsistent therewith, he hath renounced to be a king according to the law: such a king as he swore to be at the coronation; such a king to whom the allegiance of an English subject is due; and hath set up another kind of dominion, which is to all intents an abdication, or abandoning of his legal title, as fully as if it had been done by express words.

"And, my lords, for these reasons the Commons do insist upon the word *abdicated*, and cannot agree to the word *deserted*."

*To die. To expire.*

*Dead* is thought to have been originally the same word as *deaf*; thus smutty corn is called *deaf corn* in Anglo Saxon. He is dead who has ceased to hear. *To expire* (*ex* and *spirare*) is to cease to breathe. The verbs *to die* and *to expire* are euphemisms, which describe, by a prominent but by a distinct symptom, the loss of life.

Usage does not attend to this difference. We say *to die by inches*; which, if *to die* signified *to grow cold*, would be rational. We find in first Samuel, "His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone:" which, if *to die* signified *to stop*, would be rational. We find in Shakspeare, "The dying clouds contend with growing light:" which, if *to die* signified *to shrink, to dwine*, would be rational. We find in Pope, "To sounds of heavenly harps she *dies away*:" which is utterly irreconcileable with a metaphor from deafness. Probably the true etymon is still to be sought. In the Icelandish dialect *ek dætt* means *I fall*: if *dead* means *fallen*, these expressions are each defensible. In Latin *cædere*, to fell, or slay, has one root with *cadere*, to fall.

If it be assumed that *to die* means *to fall*, we ought not to say of a man that he died standing, or that he died hanging, which we do say; nor ought we to say of trees, and other vegetables, that they die, when they have not been cut down. Yet who would bear to be told that it is not true English to write "Christ died upon the cross?"

Dr. Trusler says, "*to die* implies a quitting of this world; whereas *to expire* implies the last action of life." "She died (says Rowe) every day she lived." The instant we expire, that very instant our doom is fixed; there is no repentance beyond the grave. *To die well* we should be so prepared as to expire without a groan."

These are distinctions without a difference. Rowe's phrase is sheer nonsense.

nonsense. In both the other sentences *to die* might with propriety be substituted for *to expire*.

*To die* is the more comprehensive term; it describes that general failure of the powers of life, of which *to expire* or *to breathe one's last* is a single symptom. There are living beings, which do not breathe; these cannot *expire*, but they may *die*. There are other beings, which absorb and emit air, but which do not live: such is the flame of a lamp, which can be said *to expire*, but not *to die*; at least this last expression would be strongly metaphorical. *To expire* is often and properly used for *to exhale*, without any reference to its being a final exhalation. So Dryden:

The linstock's touch the pond'rous ball expires,

This chaf'd the boar, his nostrils flame expire.

There is less propriety in a more common phrase:

This bond expires next month.

#### *Lamentable. Deplorable.*

These words differ as cries and tears. The Latin substantive *lamentum* signifies a shriek; and there was, no doubt, some Latin substantives collateral with the French *pleur*, a tear. Who laments, grieves aloud; who deplores, grieves silently. We lament an honourable, we deplore a disgraceful misfortune. She laments the loss of her husband, she deplores the loss of her galant.

#### *Laconic. Concise.*

The Spartans, a rude people, affected to give short answers; hence a reply more remarkable for brevity than civility came to be called in Greece *laconic*, from the province in which such answers prevailed. *Concise* means *cut close*: *angustis et concisis disputationibus illigari*.

*Laconic* implies few words; *concise*, only the necessary words: a work may be long and *concise*; a reply cannot be long and *laconic*. *Laconic* excites an accessory idea of affectation and of incivility; *concise* is a term of unmixed praise.

#### REMARKS ON MR. SPENCE'S PAMPHLET.

##### *To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

Sir,

Mr. Spence's pamphlet, entitled, "Britain Independent of Commerce," having attracted a considerable share of public notice, a few remarks on some of the leading points touched upon by that gentleman may not be unacceptable, perhaps, to some of the readers of the *Athenæum*.

It is not my wish to invalidate the main proposition advanced in this performance; on the contrary, believing the general reasoning on

which

which it rests to be sound, and admiring the patriotic spirit which guided the author's pen, I would seek to remove the errors in which his leading doctrine appears to be enveloped, and give it a chance of the fair discussion which its importance demands.

Allowing, then, that Mr. Spence has made considerable progress in establishing his principal proposition, that Britain may exist in all its present wealth and prosperity independently of foreign trade, I am by no means disposed to concur in the following doctrines, which he has much insisted upon.

I. That agriculture is the only source of wealth—or, to use the language of the pamphlet, “that all the wealth of a nation is created by agriculture.” (page 20.—3d edit.)

II. That “no wealth is brought into existence by the manufacturer, who merely transmutes wealth before existing into another form.”

III. That the national gain arising from commerce is to be computed from the *net profits* of the merchant and manufacturer; while the yearly revenue of the soil (page 50) is to be reckoned by the *gross amount* of food consumed by the inhabitants.

IV. That in point of fact, “Britain does not derive any accession of wealth whatever either from commerce or import.” (page 52.)

V. That physicians, soldiers, lawyers, professors of science, teachers of religion, distributors of justice, merchants, stockholders, and the whole tribe of menial servants, are unproductive members of society.

VI. That the class of manufacturers and the unproductive class are enabled to become consumers, that is, to exist, only in consequence of the revenue distributed to them by the agricultural class and the land proprietors. (page 45.)

Finally. That “all taxes are eventually borne by the land proprietors.”

Fully to discuss these important and intricate questions, would require a volume; and to write it would demand a far abler pen than is now employed. A few cursory observations, calculated to promote inquiry, are all which the present writer aims at.

Mr. Spence defines national wealth to consist “in abundance of capital, of cultivated productive land, and of those things which man usually esteems valuable.” (page 11.)

It would, perhaps, be more just, though not so comprehensive, to define wealth, whether national or individual, *as the power of commanding the superfluities of life*; inasmuch as we esteem no person, nor any nation, wealthy, who does not add to the necessities and comforts, a command over the luxuries of life.

But taking the wealth of a nation to consist in every thing which contributes to supply the necessities, the comforts, and enjoyments of man—why must we consider the land as the *only source* of this wealth? Mr. Spence produces an example or two (page 22) of the circulation

circulation of property, or the series of bartering, by means of which a portion of the fruits of the earth comes into every man's possession ; and then concludes that he has demonstratively shewn agriculture to be the only source of wealth. But in the same manner he might have shewn how every individual gets into his possession the raiment which covers him and the house which shelters him, and with equal justice have thence concluded that all wealth was deducible from manufactures. Nor will it be satisfactory to take the land as the sole object of national wealth, because man is subject to the necessity of consuming food. He is also exposed to many other necessities. He must have the spade and the plough wherewith to cultivate the ground, various utensils to prepare his food, garments and shelter to protect him from the inclemency of the seasons. For the supply of his various wants man exerts the labour of his hands, directed by the faculties of his mind, upon the materials furnished to him from the land, and thus produces that wealth "which consists in the abundance of things he esteems valuable." In this operation what right to pre-eminence has any one of the parties employed ? They are all necessary to produce the effect required ; and where all are necessary, it is idle to enquire which is most so. The physician does not perplex himself with the useless inquiry, whether the heart depends more upon the brain or the brain upon the heart, but remains satisfied with having ascertained that one could not exist without the other, and that both are essential to vitality.

Manufactured commodities, Mr. Spence considers, as the transmutations or representatives of agricultural produce, because the manufacturer must have subsisted upon such produce during the fabrication of his articles. But may we not with the same propriety (that is, with no propriety at all) consider corn, hemp, potatoes, turnips, and all other agricultural produce, as the transmutations or representatives of cloaths, implements, and houses, inasmuch as the husbandman, who is the manufacturer here, could not have subsisted, or have produced his commodities, without raiment, shelter, and tools ?

If we must simplify and refine to the utmost—if we must strive to discover some single cause more operative than any other in the creation of national wealth, I would say that labour was that cause. Without labour, what would be the value of all the soil in Great Britain?—how should we obtain any single article which constitutes a portion of national wealth?

But it is a frivolous inquiry—more fit for schoolmen than statesmen—and seems conducive to no useful purpose. It is sufficient to ascertain that land, labour, and the ingenuity of man are all essential and indispensable to the production of "those things which man esteems valuable;" and, consequently, that the manufacturer is a fellow-labourer with the farmer in producing national wealth.

With these opinions respecting the causes and the nature of national wealth, may we not affirm that commerce is one of the *means* of augmenting this wealth ? No, says Mr. Spence, because you always export

port an equal value to what you import, and consequently gain nothing by the exchange. To this it may be replied, that, admitting the articles interchanged to be of equal value, yet the articles exported would not have been raised or manufactured, but with the prospect of obtaining the returns imported—and therefore that commerce, by supplying a motive, actually contributes to the creation of national wealth. But though it may be correct, *commercially speaking*, to call the exports and imports of equal value, it is by no means correct, considered intrinsically, and with reference to the foregoing definitions of national wealth. Of what use are their gums to the Moors, their lumber and potash to the Americans, their forests to the Norwegians, their furs, hides, and tallow to the South Americans? And, indeed, of not much greater value to the English manufacturer, after the wants of his countrymen are all supplied, are his warehouses filled with woollen goods, hardware, pottery, with shoes, books, fustians, buckles, knives, pots and pans. The equality in value has reference to the desires of the purchaser: the commodity disposed of may be of no value whatsoever to the vender, yet the purchaser may esteem it highly. It is to no purpose to say that manufactures cost the subsistence of the persons making them, and are therefore naturally worth so much—for it may be answered that the manufacturers have laboured in vain, and that without commerce their labour was not wanted. They might as well have been dancing on the tight rope, or playing at marbles. Commerce, therefore, by supplying a motive and giving a value to labour, enriches the community, and enriches it not merely by the 10-percent. profit of the merchant or manufacturer, but by the *whole amount* of the goods imported.\* That a succedaneum may be found in home consumption for foreign trade I do not deny; and I think Mr. Spence has gone a good way in shewing this to be practicable with regard to Great Britain. But the very admission that a succedaneum is necessary to keep up the present “abundance of things which man esteems valuable,” is an admission that commerce is necessary.

Mr. Spence seems to have overlooked the wonders wrought by the division of labour, when he condemns as unproductive that useful portion of the community, consisting of physicians, judges, soldiers, sailors, &c. This subject is too trite to be more than glanced at here. It is sufficient to say, that the whole of this highly respectable class, by giving an equivalent to the farmer for his produce—by giving him something

\* These observations do not affect the *exchangeable value of articles*, in reciprocal demand between any two parties, whether inhabitants of the same or of a different soil. The fair and natural value is composed of the expence incurred in fabricating or procuring any commodity, and the reasonable recompence for the capital, skill, and labour employed. But the value of a thing *nationally* consisting in its subservency to the uses and enjoyments of the inhabitants, when no useful or desirable purpose can be answered by any commodity—let it have cost years of labour and ingenuity, and millions of capital in producing—still it is of no value. Commerce, however, by exchanging valueless for valuable commodities, becomes a most important instrument in the production of national wealth.

something which he wants for something which he does not want—supply him with a motive for growing more corn than would be sufficient for his own subsistence—and thus are as effectually cultivators of the earth, as if they held the plough, sowed the seed, or thrashed the grain.

Instead of saying with Mr. Spence, that unless the land proprietors were gracious enough to spend their incomes, the manufacturing and professional tribes would starve—it would be more philosophical and true to invert the order, and say, that unless these classes furnished the land-owner with his rich garments, his splendid furniture, his striking equipage, his magnificent mansion, as well as with ease from pain, relief in sickness, security of life and property, amusements and luxuries of every kind; in short, with "all that man usually esteems valuable," the land-owner would lose all his imposing grandeur, and dwindle into perfect insignificance. I am far from being disposed to deny the utility of the class of land-proprietors, constituted as society happily is in this country; but I must take the liberty of observing, that it ill accords with the enlightened views and liberal mind of Mr. Spence to urge such a point as the dependance of what he calls the unproductive class upon the class of land-proprietors, who are in the eyes of the political economists the most dependant of all the members of society.

After the foregoing remarks, nothing farther is requisite to prove that all taxes are eventually borne, not by the land-proprietors, but by the labouring class, who must either work more, or increase their numbers, in order to provide for the increased demands of the public service.

Nothing which has been said above will be found to militate against Mr. Spence's conclusion, that Britain may exist in its present greatness independently of commerce; for still the sources of wealth and power, land, labour, and ability, remain inherent in the country—and a skilful developement of these, by introducing other motives and stimulants in lieu of those which will be withdrawn by the failure of commerce, is all that is requisite to maintain our present grandeur and prosperity.

I am, Sir, &c.

W.

Feb. 5, 1808.

#### SHIP OF FOOLS.

*To the Editor of the Athenaeum.*

Sir,

MAY I be allowed to return my best thanks to H. W. S. for his attention in your last number to my enquiry respecting Von Buggenhaven's account of the antiquities of Cleves. It is to be regretted that a work so truly interesting should not have been composed

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in

in the French language, and the knowledge of it thereby more generally extended.

I also feel much obligation to the above gentleman, for the polite and liberal mode in which he has expressed his sentiments concerning the original language in which that once celebrated work, the *Ship of Fools*, by Sebastian Brandt, was written. We are now at issue on the fact, whether this language was Dutch or German; and in support of the former, against a mere assertion on my side, your correspondent produces what he terms "evidences, founded at least on a rational and defensible basis." I hope, nevertheless, pursuing the above legal metaphor, to have the pleasure of convincing him, that when I have examined my witnesses, the jury must of necessity return a verdict in my favour; but I must previously cross-examine one evidence on the other side.

Alexander Barclay has certainly informed us, that the "*stultifera navis*" was the labour of one Sebastian Brandt, a *Dutchman*, who, he says, composed it in his *native tongue*; and in another place tells us, that he himself had translated it "out of Latin, French, and Doche, into English." Now, it is to be remembered, that at this time it was the practice to render the word *Teutonicus*, which always means a native of *Germany* or something belonging thereto, by *Dutch*, and *Dutchman*, yet evidently referring to the German language, often called *High Dutch*, as that of Holland is *Low Dutch*.

It is very certain, too, that Sebastian Brandt was born at Strasburg. His disciple, Locher, as your correspondent states, made a Latin translation of the *Ship of Fools*, and in his epistle to Brandt says, that he had rendered it "*è Theulonico linguagio*," or "*eloquio*," as some editions have it; and in his prologue he speaks of some other work by his master, written in his *vernacular* tongue. This latter passage in Barclay's translation is thus englished: "This fourme and maner of writing and charge hath taken upon him the righte excellent and worthy master, Sebastian Brandt, doctour of both the lawes, and noble oratour and poete to the common wealth of all people in playne and common speche of *Doche in the countrey of Almayne*."

Your correspondent then proceeds to state, that it is "equally notorious that a French translation was made by an *unknown writer*, and first printed at Paris in 1497, under the title of "*Le nef des folles*." He hereby affords me an opportunity of correcting two other mistakes that he has fallen into, and of introducing additional evidence that Brandt originally wrote his work in German.

Barclay, on whom reliance has here been had, certainly states that the French translation was to *him unknown*; but there is indisputable evidence that a metrical French version of the *stultifera navis* was begun by Jean Bouchet, and compleated by Pierre Riviere. Of this the *real* title is, "*La nef des folz du monde*; Paris, 1497, in small folio. At the end it is said to have been "*premierement composé en Aleman*," by Seb. Brandt; and in the translation of the prologue by Lecher, "*qui translata ce present livre d'Aleman en Latin*; the other work

work by Brandt, above alluded to, is said to have been written “en groz langage vernacule de sa region d’Alemagne.”

There is also a French translation in prose, by Jean Drouyn, printed at Lyons, 1498, in small folio. In the translator’s prologue he says, “le livre a este fait premierement en Alement & de Alement translate en Latin par Maistre Jacques Locher, et de Latin en rhetorique Françoise.” So in the English prose translation of the work in question, by Henry Watson, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1509, 4to, and of which edition the French Imperial library at Paris possesses a beautiful copy on vellum, the translator says, “this booke hath been fyrt made in Almayne language.”

Brandt himself, in some lines that he has addressed to Locher on his Latin translation, speaking of his own work, says, “Theutonico qualem struximus eloquio.”

But I shall not delay any longer the production of the German editions themselves, of which it may suffice to mention a few of the earliest. These are “Sebastian Brandt das Narren-schyff, Basil, 1494, 4to.; Nuremberg, 1494, 8vo.; Reutlingen, 1494, 8vo.; Basil, 1495, 4to.; Strasburg, 1497, 4to.” There were several others printed afterwards, with an edition in the dialect of Lower Saxony, and also a literal German version by Paul John in 1520. Brandt’s work became, indeed, so very popular, that it was translated into all the dialects of the Teutonic language, and, among others, into that now generally called by us the Dutch, of which an edition printed at Antwerp in 1584, with the identical cuts used at Basil and Strasburg in 1497, is now lying before me. In the title page it is said to have been “eerst ghemaecht in Hoochduytsch deur Sebastian Brandt.”

The next error into which H. W. S. has been betrayed, perhaps by a too implicit confidence in the careless and inaccurate bibliographers of the continent, is his statement that “Locher’s Latin version was first published by Jue (Jac) Zachoni in 1488.” It is certain that no Latin edition appeared before 1497, in which year no less than three were put forth at Basil. Zachoui’s edition has undoubtedly been sold in France at a high price, as the supposed earliest edition of the book; but there is evidently a mistake in the date, which was intended for 1498, and this has arisen from the omission of a x in the M,CCC,LXXXVIII. Any person tolerably acquainted with early typography would instantly detect the error from the appearance of the page; but the usual date of 1497 to Locher’s epistles is decisive.

With respect to the supposed German translation of the *Ship of Fools* by Geiler, I am apprehensive that another mistake may have been committed. In the year 1510 there appeared at Strasburg a work intitled “*Navicula, sive speculum fatuorum, præstantissimi doctoris Johannis Geyler Keysersbergii concionatoris Argentini in sermones juxta turmarum seriei divisa.*” These sermons were edited by Jacobus Other, from whose preface we collect that they were imitated from the *stultifera navis*. The cuts belonging to the latter work were made use of in Geiler’s; and I very much suspect that the

“Narren-

"*Narren-schiff*" by Geiler, with the preface of Onofrius Brandt, mentioned by your correspondent, will turn out to be merely a German translation of the above sermons by Geiler, and not of the *Ship of Fools* by Brandt. Your correspondent is probably in possession of this translation, and it may amuse him to compare it with the above work by Geiler. I do not mean to controvert the assertion, that the above Onofrius was the son of Sebastian Brandt; there may, perhaps, be evidence in support of it in the work, but none of the bibliographers of Sebastian have noticed this son, nor have I been able to trace any thing relating to him.

Thus much on the subject of an early and very popular satire on the various follies of mankind, which has been recently imitated by one of our countrymen. Such a work in the hands of an able satirist, in conjunction with the talents of a Gillray to embellish it, would stand a good chance to succeed with the public. I beg leave to add, that the cuts to the *Stultifera navis* have not only a considerable degree of merit and curiosity as ancient specimens of the art of wood engraving, but likewise for the manner in which the subjects have been treated.

D.

11th Feb. 1808.

## BOTTLES LAUNCHED IN THE SEA.

To the Editor of the *Athenaeum*.

Sir,

AS your correspondent R. S. (in your first vol. p. 350.) solicits your readers to communicate any facts relating to bottles launched in the sea, I have taken the liberty of transmitting to you the following.

Capt. Lebozec, of the French frigate the Clorinda, threw over a bottle, containing a letter, in lat. N.  $19^{\circ} 22'$  long.  $55^{\circ} 30'$  W. of Paris, on the 11th of Jan. 1801. This letter was picked up on the nineteenth of March following, on the coast of Guadaloupe, at a place called Anse-Patake, in the canton of Moule. Its course, therefore, had been at least two hundred leagues from N. E. to S. E. in sixty-seven days.

Lescallier, in his *Etudes de la Nature*, published in 1784, has written on this kind of marine post, as he terms it. The first bottle was thrown over at the entrance of the Bay of Biscay, on the 17th of Aug. 1786, and picked up on the 9th of May, 1787, at sea, by a fishing boat, two leagues off the coast of Normandy. It was forwarded to the address in London.—Another was thrown over on the 15th of June, 1797, in lat.  $44^{\circ} 22'$  E. of the meridian of Teneriffe. A soldier found it on the 6th of July following, on the shore of Cape Prior, near Ferrol. It had gone above 120 leagues in three weeks, and was forwarded to the above M. Lescallier.—A third bottle was carried above nine hundred leagues in a strait course; it was thrown over two hundred

hundred leagues north of the Isle of France, by a French captain on his passage to India. It was picked up at the Cape of Good Hope, and contained an oiled letter directed to the governor of the Isle of France. Further particulars of it are not known.

It is interesting to observe that, of these experiments on the theory of currents, the first was dictated by paternal affection. An Englishman embarking at Cadiz for India, not having an opportunity of sending a letter to his sister, committed it to the waves, which, after tossing it about for nearly nine months, threw it on to the coast of Normandy.

M. Lescallier concludes the subject with regretting that La Peyrouse did not employ these projectile means of giving information to his country. Great power in the hands of man sometimes produces but feeble effects, whilst these, when directed by the great Author of nature, often bring about grand events. A reed of a foreign species, found by Columbus on the shores of the Canaries, led him to conjecture that a new world lay to the westward.

In the Literary Panorama for Nov. last, your correspondent will meet with the account of another bottle, containing a letter to Lord William Bentinck, which was picked up on the coast of Ireland.

Yours, &c. C. W.

#### DISPUTE BETWEEN DE LA LANDE AND M. HELL.

To the Editor of the *Athenaeum*.

Sir,

AS it may be gratifying to some of the readers of your valuable Miscellany to be made acquainted with the particulars of the dispute between Maximilian Hell (of whom a memoir was given in the last number of the *Athenaeum*) and De La Lande, the celebrated astronomer, I send you the following extract on that subject from a small French work, entitled, "*Traité sur Trigonometrie Rectiligne, et ses usages, par J. J. R.*" printed at Embrun in 1776. The author, speaking of the method of determining the sun's distance from the earth, says, "M. De La Lande and M. Hell, who both honour me with their friendship, have had a strong dispute in regard to the determination of the sun's distance by means of the transit of Venus. My common friendship for both might, perhaps, have authorised me to endeavour, by my interference, to inspire them with pacific sentiments; but fear, lest I should experience the fate of *Maitre Robert*,\* induced me to seat myself prudently among the spectators. M. De La Lande asserts, that the sun's parallax is 8.55 seconds; M. Hell maintains that it is 8.70 seconds; Lexell nearly halves the difference, and makes it 8.63 seconds. Boscovich, in a letter which he wrote to

me

\* A character, I believe, in one of Moliere's plays, who, by interfering between husband and wife, gets beat and abused by both.

me in May 1775, has also taken a part in the dispute, and says, the parallax is 8.80. If things go on in this manner, the public will be at a loss which opinion to adopt. Calculating by the parallax of M. Hell, I find the distance of the sun from the earth to be thirty-four millions of leagues; by that of Lexell I find it to be thirty-four and a quarter; and by that of De La Lande, thirty-four and three-quarters. Astronomers may adopt whichever of these they think proper: for my part, without any diminution of my attachment to De La Lande, or of the esteem which I entertain for him, I consider myself justified in espousing the cause of Boscovich and M. Hell, until I can obtain better information on the subject.

W.J.

## OMNIANA.

76. *Classification of Novels.*

Novels may be arranged according to the botanical system of Linnaeus.

Monandria Monogynia is the usual class, most novels having one hero and one heroine. Sir Charles Grandison is Monandria Dignitia. Those in which the families of the two lovers are at variance may be called Dicecious. The Cryptogamia are very numerous, so are the Polygamia. Where the lady is in doubt which to chuse of her lovers, the tale is to be classed under the Icosandria. Where the party hesitates between love and duty, or avarice or ambition, Didynamia. Many are poisonous, few of any use, and far the greater part are annuals.

77. *Ants in South America.*

There is a species of ant in the Andes of Peru which, though dreadfully destructive to the fields of the inhabitants, is of very great use in their houses. These insects live upon the march, they come periodically, and in such numbers that they are heard far off rustling over the fallen leaves. As soon as the natives hear them they forsake their houses; the army march in, search every hole and recess of it for vermin, and do not leave a single reptile alive. This is a great blessing in a country infested with venomous snakes, centopies, scorpions, and vermin of every kind.

78. *M. Dellow.*

The author of that *Relation de l'Inquisition de Goa*, of whose dedication ridiculous mention is made in No. 29 of the Omnia, was M. Dellow. He afterwards incorporated the whole of that work into an account of his travels; and it is an act of justice due to him to say, that truly French as that dedication is, his Travels are full of sound information. I do not know any author either before or after him who has given so good an account of Malabar.

79. *Crocodile.*

79. *Crocodile.*

The natives of Madagascar worship the crocodile, as the Egyptians did before them; but I know not whether the Egyptians had so good a reason to allege for worship as these savages. The crocodile supplies them with a trial by ordeal. The party accused invokes this Jacaret, as they call it, and adjures it to spare him if he is innocent, but to devour him if what he swears be false; then he plunges into the water. I do not remember any other ordeal which has been so totally referred to chance.

Those Egyptians who were wise enough not to worship crocodiles, had an excellent method of destroying them. They laid a bait for them, and made a pig cry upon the shore to attract them. As soon as one was hooked and drawn out of the water, they threw dirt in its eyes; and having thus blinded it, were easily able to destroy it.

This animal is tameable. The Egyptians of Thebes and those who dwelt near Lake Mæris each had one who would let himself be handled, and wore ear-rings and bracelets. The Javanese take a fancy that a particular crocodile is their brother or sister, and accustom it to come at a call and be fed. Less cost of money than was expended upon Cleopatra's barge would have sufficed to have trained crocodiles to draw it.

The testicles of the crocodile are greatly valued in some parts of India for their strong musky odour.

80. *Small Wit.*

"Many there are (says an old writer) that will lose their friend rather than their jest, or their quibble, pun, *punnel*, or *pundigrion*, fifteen of which will not make up one single jest." Is there any commentator who can explain the *punnel* and *pundigrion*, or must they be enumerated in the next work which shall be written *De rebus deperditis*? The recovery of this lost species of the small currency of wit would be of signal advantage to our modern dramatists.

What was the *clench*, another favourite figure of wit in old times, but which was going out of fashion in the days of the *pundigrion*?

'Clenches and quibbles now are out of date,' is a line of Flecknoe's.

— Children find, if they endeavour it,  
Your learning, chronicle; *clinches* your wit.

*Sir W. Davenant.*

The *quip* seems to be another lost species, and we now hear of no quirks but those of pettyfogging lawyers.

81. *Bees in Cuba.*

Bees were not introduced into the island of Cuba till the year 1764, when some families who removed to the Havannah, after the evacuation of St. Augustine's, in Florida, carried with them a few hives. The country suits them so well, that they swarm once and sometimes

twice

twice a month (the second swarm is small) and the honey is regularly taken every month. Being produced in this great abundance, and of the best quality, it is supposed that it will become a considerable object of trade.

*82. Grapes thought poisonous.*

The grape was believed to be poisonous in Madagascar till the French taught the natives to eat it. Can this have been a mere prejudice, or was the opinion introduced by some of their Moorish visitors, who thought prejudice a better security against the abuse of the grape than prohibition would be.

*83. Richard Flecknoe.*

Flecknoe has these excellent lines addrest to a miser.

Money's like muck, that's profitable while  
'T serves for manuring of some fruitful soil ;  
But on a barren one, like thee, methinks,  
'Tis like a dunghill that lies still and stinks.

What was the cause of Dryden's enmity to this poor author? so far from having provoked it, Flecknoe has even written an epigram in his praise: this tribute, and his religion (for he was a Catholic) it might have been thought, would have saved him. Perhaps Dryden was offended at his invectives against the obscenity of the stage, knowing how infamously he had contributed to it.

Flecknoe is by no means the despicable writer that we should suppose him to be, from the niche which his mighty enemy has assigned him. These stanzas are well turned.

**TO LILLY,**

DRAWING THE COUNTESS OF CASTLEMAYN'S PICTURE.

Stay, daring man, and ne'er presume to draw  
Her picture, till thou mayst such colours get  
As Zeuxis and Apelles never saw,  
Nor e'er were known by any painter yet.

'Till from all beauties thou extracts the grace,  
And from the sun the beams that gild the skies,  
Never presume to draw her beauteous face,  
Nor paint the radiant brightness of her eyes.

In vain the whilst thou do'st the labour take,  
Since none can set her forth to her desert;  
She who's above all nature, e'er did make,  
Much more's above all can be made by art.

Yet be'n't discouraged, since whoe'er do see't,  
At least with admiration must confess,  
It has an air so admirably sweet,  
Much more than others, tho' her's much less.

So those bold gyants who would scale the sky,  
 Altho' they in their high attempt did fall,  
 This comfort had, they mounted yet more high  
 Than those who never strove to climb at all.

Comfort thee then, and think it no disgrace  
 From that great height a little to decline,  
 Since all must grant the reason of it was  
 Her too great excellence and no want of thine.

He seems to have imitated the strength of his friend Davenant's versification in these lines; but he has likewise imitated the evil fashion just then introduced of degrading our written language by the use of colloquial contractions.

Be the other merits of his verses what they may, he has this rare merit (if the little volume of his epigrams which I possess may be considered as a sample of his other works) that he is never in the slightest degree an immoral writer himself, and he expresses a due abhorrence of it in his contemporaries. This is from his divine epigrams.

Do good with pain, the pleasure in't you find,  
 The pain's soon past, the good remains behind :  
 Do ill with pleasure, this y'ave for your pains,  
 The pleasure passes soon, the ill remains.

To a lady, too confident of her innocence, he says,  
 Madam, that you are innocent, I know,  
 But the world wants innocence to think you so.

Here is the germ of a well-known epigram.

*Shepherd.* Since you are resolved, farewell !  
 Look you lead not apes in hell.

*Nymph.* Better lead apes thither, than  
 Thither to be led by men.

He says in the epistle dedicatory to his noble friends, " There is none prints more, nor publishes less than I, for I print only for myself and private friends." This volume, however, he made public, because he thought it more passable than the rest. " I write chiefly to avoid idleness, and print to avoid the imputation; and as others do it to live after they are dead, I do it only not to be thought dead whilst I can live. Epigram in general is a quick and short kind of writing, rather a *slight* than any great *force* of the spirit, and therefore the more fit for me, who love not to take pains in any thing, and rather affect a little negligence than too great curiosity. For these here, they are chiefly in praise of worthy persons, of which none had ever a more plentiful supply than I, having been always conversant with the best and worthiest in all places where I came; and amongst

the rest with ladies, in whose conversation, as in an academy of virtue, I learnt nothing but goodness, saw nothing but nobleness, and one might as well be drunk in chrystral fountain, as have any evil thought whilst they were in their company, which I shall gladly always remember as the happiest and innocentest part of all my life."

Never stranger, he says, was more indebted than he to the queen's father, Joam 4. of Portugal. It appears that he had been in Brazil, by the title of one of his epigrams, "on his Arara, drowned in his return from Brazil."

Of the man who has given name to such a satire as Macfleckno, these notices, trifling as they are, will not be thought wholly worthless.

I will add one quotation more; it is from an invocation to Silence.

Sacred Silence, thou that art  
*Flood-gate of the deeper heart;*  
*Offspring of a heavenly kind,*  
*Frost of the mouth, and thaw of the mind,*  
*Admiration's readiest tongue.*

#### 84. Travelling.

Lord Clarendon, in his own Life, mentions, that in the spring of 1642, when Charles I. held his court at York, while the parliament was sitting in London, some gentlemen undertook to convey intelligence to and from the king, which was done in the following expeditious manner. If a letter was dispatched from London about twelve on Saturday night, the king's answer was always received by ten on Monday morning. This rate of travelling seems very extraordinary; for the whole distance being about 396 miles, if two hours be allowed for reading and answering the dispatches, the messengers must have gone without intermission between 12 and 13 miles an hour. Probably the gentlemen rode their own horses, and had proper relays; but in the state of the roads at that time such a continued speed must have been a prodigious exertion.

In "Mercurius Politicus," Oct. 28, 1652, is the following notice.

"In Holborn London, at the Chequer Inn, by seven o'clock in the morning, every Monday and Thursday travallers may be furnished with sufficient horses from London to York, and the same dayes and time from York to London, at Mr. Simpson's in Thursday-market, at twopence halfpenny a mile with guides inclusive. As also from Stamford to London and to York, every Wednesday and Monday upon the same terms." From this advertisement it might be supposed, that there was no other mode of common travelling than on horseback at that period; but an ordinance issued by the Protector Cromwell and his council on June 23, 1654, for the regulation of hackney-coachmen in London and the places adjacent, after enjoining that persons keeping hackney-coaches shall not exceed 200, the coaches themselves

themselves 300, and the horses 600, subjoin "that nothing therein do extend to the prejudice, or restraint of the coaches commonly called *stage-coaches* coming to or from London into remote parts."

### CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

#### ON THE EPISTLES WHICH BEAR THE NAME OF PHALARIS.

THE island of Sicily began to be colonized by the Greeks soon after the establishment of the chronology of the Olympiads. The colonists did not, however, form themselves into a confederate body, but each particular city which they founded seems to have retained its independence, at times torn by internal dissensions, at times the prey of crafty and aspiring tyrants, who made their way to sovereign power, and exercised a domination cruel in proportion as it was precarious. One of the most powerful and opulent of the Greek colonies in Sicily was Agrigentum, situated on the southern side of the island, and founded by the people of Gela, at the close of the seventh century before the Christian era, a hundred and eight years after their emigration from Rhodes and Crete.\*

Not long after the foundation of this city, Phalaris, whose name has acquired almost a proverbial association with savage and deliberate cruelty, established himself as its tyrant. He is said in the epistles which bear his name, to have been born at Astypalaea (an island in the group of the Sporades, colonized by the Megareans, which has from misapprehension been represented as a city of Crete+) and having been banished from his native country, to have fled to Agrigentum. Bentley, on the better authority of Lucian, regards him as a native of Agrigentum. His age has likewise been a subject of controversy, and, indeed, according to the great authority on this subject, cannot be precisely determined, so various and defective are the accounts of those who write of him. It would be useless to enter minutely into the arguments by which different hypotheses have been maintained; the period fixed on by Bentley, on the authority of Jerom, for the destruction of the tyranny of Phalaris, Ol. lvii. 3. A. C. 550, may be adopted as the most probable. The duration of his reign is said to have been sixteen years.

The story of the brazen bull, employed by Phalaris as an instrument of torture, has been often told. He is said to have exercised an act of cruel justice on the artist Perillus, who demanded from him the merited reward of his ingenuity.

Dixerat

\* Thucydides, vi. 4.

† Bentley, Diss. 325.

Dixerat; at Phalaris, pœnæ mirande repertor,  
Ipse tuum præsens imbuē, dixit, opus.  
Nec mora, monstratis crudeliter ignibus ustus,  
Exhibuit querulos ore tremente sonos.

Ov. *Trist.* iii. 11.

This bull is said by Cicero to have been found at Carthage among the spoils of Sicily by Scipio, and to have been restored to the Agrigentines with this admonition, “æquum esse illos cogitare, utrum esset Siculis utilius, suisne servire, an populo Romano obtemperare, cum idem monumentum et domesticæ crudelitatis, et nostræ mansuetudinis haberent.”\*

The whole account of this bull was, however, regarded by Timæus, an early historian, and a native of Sicily, as fictitious.

The people of Agrigentum, at length provoked by the relentless cruelty of their tyrant, rose in a body, and took vengeance by putting him to death. Ovid says that he was burnt in his own bull—no unfit display of retributive justice.

Utique ferox Phalaris, lingua prius ense resecta,  
More bovis, Paphio clausus in aere gemas. *Ibis*, 439.

Lucian has written two declamations under the title of Phalaris. The first is in the character of the tyrant himself, who is represented as sending his brazen bull to Delphi, to be dedicated in the temple of Apollo. But fearing lest the gift should be rejected on account of the cruel and impious purposes for which it had been employed, he directs his ambassadors to undertake the defence of his conduct, allowing, indeed, that he had seized the sovereign power, and had in some instances punished the guilty with severity, but urging in his behalf necessity, the tyrant's plea. The second declamation is put into the mouth of a Delphian priest, who prudently counsels his brethren to accept the gift, alledging that it would not tend to their own profit, or the honour of their god, if the offerings of his votaries should be rashly rejected. He concludes with dissuading any innovation on the salutary system of adorning and enriching their temple with the donations of zealous worshippers.

A collection of epistles has been current under the name of Phalaris, which was formerly by many learned men received as genuine. They have been mentioned by few of the Greek authors, and of those few none approach the age of the tyrant to whom the work is ascribed. The authors enumerated by Bentley and his antagonists, as citing or referring to them, are Stobæus, Suidas, Tzetzes, Photius, and Nonnus, an ignorant commentator on Gregory Nazianzen, who makes Phalaris contemporary with Dionysius, the tyrant to whom, according to this writer, he presented his brazen bull, but Dionysius, detesting the cruelty of the invention, made the first experiment of its efficacy upon Phalaris himself. Of these authors, Photius mentions the epistles in a manner

\* In *Verr.* iv. 39.

a manner which implies some suspicion of their genuineness. On the revival of learning the opinions of critics were divided respecting them. By Politian they were ascribed to Lucian. Lilius Gyraldus speaks of their authority as doubtful. By others they were received with credit, and, among the English scholars, by Selden. A circumstance which probably attracted particular notice to them in this country, was the praise which they had the fortune of receiving from the pen of Sir William Temple, who mentions them in terms of the highest praise, inferring their antiquity from their excellence, and their genuineness from the strokes of nature with which he conceives them to abound. "I think the epistles of Phalaris," says that writer, "to have more race, more spirit, more force of wit and genius, than any others I have ever seen, either ancient or modern. I know several learned men (or that usually pass for such under the name of critics) have not esteemed them genuine, and Politian, and some others, have attributed them to Lucian; but I think he must have little skill in painting that cannot find out this to be an original. Such diversity of passions upon such variety of actions and passages of life and government, such freedom of thought, such boldness of expression, such bounty to his friends, such scorn of his enemies, such honour of learned men, such esteem of good, such knowledge of life, such contempt of death, with such fierceness of nature and cruelty of revenge, could never be represented, but by him that possessed them. And I esteem Lucian to be no more capable of writing than of acting what Phalaris did. In all one writ, you find the scholar or sophist—and all the other, the tyrant and the commander."

In 1695 an edition of Phalaris was published at Oxford by Mr. Boyle, which gave rise to one of the most memorable literary controversies which have occurred. The preface of this edition contained the following reflection on Dr. Bentley: "Collatas etiam curavi usque ad ep. xl. cum MSS. in bibliotheca regia, cuius mihi copiam ulteriorem Bibliothecarius pro singulari sua humanitate negavit." The injustice, and, it may almost be said, the meanness of this insinuation, is abundantly refuted by Bentley; into the particulars of his defence it is needless here to enter. The secret cause of the resentment of the Oxford editor and his friends, is supposed by Bentley himself to be an opinion which, during the preparation of their work, he had advanced in conversation, respecting the spuriousness of the epistles. "I had the hard hap in some private conversation to say, 'the epistles were a spurious piece, and unworthy of a new edition. Hinc illae lacrymae.'

In 1695 Dr. Bentley published a dissertation on Phalaris and *Aesop*, annexed to Wotton's discourse on ancient and modern learning, in which he briefly stated the reasons for which he deemed the epistles a spurious work, and refuted the charge advanced against him by Mr. Boyle respecting the refusal of the MS. from the royal library. This was shortly followed by a reply from Boyle, assisted by some of his associates at Oxford, entitled, "Dr. Bentley's Dissertations examined."

This

This drew forth from Bentley a second edition of his work, fortified by many additional proofs, in which he has so fully decided the question, that whoever shall attempt to revive it, must be prepared to put his own reputation to the most imminent hazard.

A very brief summary of the principal arguments employed by Bentley, without regard to the order of their arrangement, may not be uninteresting to those who have paid no attention to the controversy.

The dialect of the letters is Attic. Doric, on the contrary, was the language of Sicily, and must have been employed by Phalaris, if he were a native of that island. But he is said to have emigrated from Astypalaea, either a city of Crete, or an island among the Sporades, and therefore might use a dialect different from that of the Sicilians. It happens, however, unfortunately for this objection, that Crete and Astypalaea were both colonized by Dorians, and a native of either must have used the Doric dialect.

Were it possible that Phalaris should have employed the Attic dialect, yet still the Attic of the letters is of a much more recent date than the tyrant's age. The Greek was like other languages, subject to great variation during the long period of time through which it continued to be employed. Not to mention the prevalence of different dialects in different ages, and the gradual formation of the common dialect employed by the later writers, different periods are distinguished by peculiar characters of composition, and the style of Plutarch may be as easily discriminated from that of Plato, as the style of Johnson from that of Temple or Addison. On this subject Bentley must be allowed to be a competent judge, and he asserts the general complexion of style in the letters of Phalaris to be that of the recent attic, independently of various particular instances which he produces.

Sir William Temple affirms the letters to be impressed with the most unequivocal internal characters of genuine composition. On the contrary Bentley detects in them various instances of inconsistency, improbability and absurdity, and thinks that if compared with the letters of Cicero and other statesmen, the reader must feel that he is conversing "with some dreaming pedant with his elbow on his desk, not with an active ambitious tyrant with his hand on his sword, commanding a million of subjects."

The letters contain various historical and geographical errors, inconsistent with the supposition of their genuineness. Phalaris is made to speak of the Hybleuses and Phintienses as having promised to lend him money on interest. But Diodorus, himself a Sicilian, informs us that Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, built Phintia, and called it after his own name, at the time when the Romans were at war with Pyrrhus, nearly three centuries after the death of Phalaris. A similar error occurs in the mention of Alesa, which was built by Archonides a hundred and forty years after the death of Phalaris. The city of Messana is called in the letters both by that name and by its

its ancient appellation of **Zancle**. The name of **Messana** was not in use till sixty years after the death of Phalaris. In the age of the tyrant **Taurōminium**, mentioned in the epistles, bore the name of **Naxos**, which is constantly employed by Herodotus and Thucydides. A new town named **Taurōminium** was founded on a hill called **Taurus**, near the ruins of **Naxus**, and afterwards enlarged by the accession of the dispersed Naxians, a hundred and fifty years after Phalaris.

The forger of the epistles errs likewise in the incidental mention of subjects relative to arts and customs. He speaks of Thericlean cups, which were named from an artist contemporary with Aristophanes, and more than a century later than Phalaris. The profusion of learning which Bentley pours forth on the subject of Thericlean cups, has been made a subject of ridicule by some of his detractors, who could not deny the force of his arguments, but wished to insinuate that his critical powers, the admission of which they could not avoid, were exercised at the expence of his taste and judgment. The sophist likewise commits various errors in his estimate of Sicilian money, which are detected by Bentley with great skill and learning.

Iambic verses, apparently taken from dramatic poets, occur in the Pseudo-Phalaris. But neither tragedy nor comedy in the form of written poems existed in the age of the genuine Phalaris, as is amply shewn by Bentley in two dissertations, replete with erudition.\*

Some particular expressions which occur in the letters seem to be taken from authors more recent than the age of Phalaris. Πιτρος δικην ιξτρισαι, a phrase employed in a threat of Phalaris against the Himeraeans, "that he would extirpate them like a pine-tree," occurs in Herodotus, who says that the proverb originated in a message of Croesus to the people of Lampsacus. If this were the origin of the saying, it is posterior to Phalaris, and was most probably borrowed by the sophist either immediately or indirectly from Herodotus. The phrase gradually became proverbial. In the thirty-fifth letter, λογος της σκιας, words the shadow of things, ascribed to Democritus, is given to Phalaris, who lived a century before him. Other phrases may with some plausibility be suspected to be taken from Pindar and Callimachus.

So decisive is the internal evidence against the genuineness of these epistles. They are likewise destitute of any external evidence which can give them support. During a thousand years they remain in perfect obscurity, and various decisive proofs occur that during that period they were unknown. No writer who speaks of the history of Phalaris appeals to their authority, though they might have been employed for the decision of some contested circumstances of his history.

The forgery of these letters is no remarkable circumstance in the literary

\* To the instance produced by Bentley, two others are added by Mr. Porson (Med. 139.) who likewise shews that the passage which Bentley quotes, does not merely borrow the expressions of the poet, as that critic thought, but contains his very words, in their metrical arrangement.

literary history of Greece. The practice was common, sometimes for fraudulent purposes, and sometimes as a trial of rhetorical skill.

The epistles have been by some ascribed to Lucian, by others to Libanius, but with no certainty or even probability. Bentley is willing to admit that they are nearly as ancient as the Christian æra.

In this controversy the wits of the age ranged themselves on the side of Boyle, and gave him in the public opinion a temporary advantage, which was soon lost, when the affair received an impartial investigation. It is now universally admitted that the work of Bentley is one of the most masterly specimens of critical examination ever employed in the detection of literary imposition. The pretended epistles of Phalaris, it may indeed be said, are a work too insignificant to deserve such a display of erudition, and exercise of argument. It was, however, called forth from Bentley by the unprovoked attacks of his antagonists; and if the principal question has almost ceased to be a subject of interest, it was only by the labour of that great critic that it was brought to a decision so complete; and his work still retains its chief merit, that of an ample repository of curious facts relative to some of the most interesting topics in Greek literature. Its appearance may indeed be considered as forming an æra in the modern art of criticism.

The Latin version of the pretended epistles of Phalaris by Arctinus was published repeatedly in the fifteenth century, before the appearance of the Greek text. They were first published in Greek, 1493, without mention of place. They are found in the scarce collection of Greek letters by Aldus, 4to. 1499, the editor of which was Marcus Musurus. Subsequent editions require no mention till that of Mr. Boyle, which appeared at Oxford, 1695, 8vo. and was reprinted in 1718. Finally, an edition of Phalaris was undertaken by Lennep, and, after his death, completed and published by Valckenaër, who likewise added a preface, Groningae, 1777, 4to. To this edition is annexed, a Latin translation of the dissertations of Bentley, on the epistles of Phalaris, Themistocles, Socrates, and Euripides, and on the fables of Aesop.

D.

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#### ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOS BOOKS.

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#### DISCOURSES OF SADI, CONTINUED.

The preceding extract will remind the reader of La Fontaine's first fable; and though the Frenchman, whose genius bears no resemblance to that of the moralist of Shiraz, inculcates in his playful style rather worldly

worldly prudence than true wisdom, which seems to have been the constant aim of the Sheikh, I cannot but ascribe a common origin to both. Yet there is no reason to suppose this fable, though it might originate in Asia, Sadi's invention, any more than the many others dispersed through his best works, which for the most part, perhaps, are indebted to him only for a new dress, or a striking moral. Several of his stories are taken from history; many he doubtless picked up during his various travels, and some he might even borrow from the Crusaders, while their prisoner and slave. This opinion he countenances himself, for he says in his *Bustān*,

"I have wandered through various countries, and have associated every where with every one,

"I have picked up something in every corner; I have gleaned from every harvest."

The second and third discourses will not furnish an interesting extract. The fourth opens in the following manner: "Do not attach thy heart to this world, young man, for this world is not lasting; and attach not thy heart to a creature, for created beings are perishable; but attach thy heart to God, for there is nothing better than him. Young man this world has had many lovers as well as thee, but it has been faithful to none. No son of Adam has had so long a life as Locman the sage, who lived three thousand years. When his life drew towards its close, the angel of death appeared, and found him weaving a basket in an ozier ground. The angel said, "Locman, thou hast lived three thousand years; why didst thou never build thyself a house?" The sage replied, "Azrael, he would be a fool, who while thou wert pursuing him should even form such a wish!"

#### *A Tale.*

One day Ibrahim Adhem (God enlighten his tomb) was sitting at the door of his palace, his attendants drawn up in order. A Dervise suddenly appeared, with cloak, bag, and staff, and sought to enter Ibrahim's palace. The servants exclaimed, "Whither art thou going, old man?" He replied, "Into this inn." They answered, "This is the palace of the king of Balk." Ibrahim commanded them to bring him to him, and then said, "Dervise, this is my house, and no inn." The Dervise enquired who had been its first owner. The Sultan answered, "My grandfather." "And whose did it become when he died?" "My father's." "And when thy father died?" "Mine." "And whose will it be when thou too departest?" "My son's." "Oh, Ibrahim," returned the Dervise, "a place which one enters and another quits, is no palace, but an inn."

This very tale, nearly in the same words, occurs in one of the Spectators; and as Addison informs us that he has taken it from Char din's Travels, there can be no doubt where the traveller found it, as the works of Sadi, and in particular these very discourses, were familiar to him.

*A Tale.*

Abdallah Oman relates, that he was one day with his father, who was roofing his house, when Mohamed (God bless him and his posterity) passed by, and said, " Abdallah, tell thy father that the day of judgment is nearer than he suspects, and build not a perishable palace."

*A Distich.*

Build another palace, for the foundation of this world is insecure.

## THE FIFTH DISCOURSE.

*A Tale.*

It is related that there was among the children of Israel a devotee named Barsisa, who had secluded himself from mankind for forty years, and remained free from carnal and worldly lusts. His whole life was passed in fasting, prayer, and religious meditations; he had subdued his craving passions, and having sown the seed of love in the field of knowledge, if he cast up his eyes towards heaven he beheld the throne of God, and if he looked down upon the earth he saw the back of the tortoise.\* His good qualities were so numerous, that the tongue is unable to describe them, and the understanding is blunted when it endeavours to comprehend his virtues. Every year many thousand of the diseased assembled in the desert about his cell. Some clothed in the robe of leprosy, others blind from their birth, and crowds of the consumptive, the bilious, and the dropsical, were brought and placed near his residence. When the sun arose, and unfurled the standards of light, Barsisa came to the threshold of his cell, and breathing one blessed breath upon the sick, they were delivered at once from their diseases. Now Iblis† for a long time had concealed the snares of temptation within his cell, that the thorn of sin might catch his robe, but grew daily more furious from failure, and the tree of the Sheikh's obedience flourished more and more, until the daughter of the king of the age was attacked with an illness which the physicians were unable to cure. This girl had three brothers, each king of a large territory; and one night they all dreamed that they presented their sick sister to Barsisa. Next morning they told one another their dreams. Then they said, let us visit him; and all three accordingly arose, and brought their beautiful sister to his cell. They found Barsisa at prayers. When he had finished, he enquired into the disease and mode of treatment; and they repeated their dreams. He said, "there is an appointed time of prayer; leave her to me, and when the time arrives I will pray for her." The brothers consigned their sister to his care, and went forth to explore the desert. The fraudulent Iblis said, " My time is come to sink Barsisa's soul, and the piety of so many years in the ocean of lust.

Then

\* An allusion to the eastern notion, that the earth is kept up by an elephant, which is supported by a tortoise.

† The devil.

Then he blew into the girl's brains, so that she fell, and remained senseless. The eye of the recluse glanced upon her beauty; lust overcame him, and the hand of enmity drew the veil of oblivion over his soul; so that, yielding to desire, he obeyed the suggestions of Iblis, and the crime was committed. Immediately Iblis appeared before his oratory, in the form of an old man, and enquired what had happened. Barsisa having told him, Iblis replied, "Be comforted; sin is excusable in the children of Adam, and God Almighty is kind and has opened the door of repentance; but the difficulty is to conceal this affair from the girl's brothers." "Alas! (exclaimed the devotee) can the noon-day sun be hidden from him that is not blind?" Iblis answered, "Barsisa, this business is very easy; I will teach you: kill the girl, and bury her. When her brothers come to enquire for her, answer—while I was at prayers, she went out, and I knew nothing further." Then Barsisa, according to the advice of the cursed Iblis, killed the girl, and brought her out of the cell, and buried her. An hour after, the three brothers came in quest of their sister, with horses and attendants, expecting to find him at prayers, and their sister recovered. Not seeing her, they asked the Sheikh, who spoke as he had been instructed. They believed the recluse, and taking leave, returned to seek their sister in the desert. The fraudulent Iblis appeared to them there in the form of an old woman, with a staff in her hand, and a fillet bound round her forehead. Woman, said they, hast thou seen a lady of such a figure and appearance pass this way? "Perhaps (said she) you seek the daughter of the king of the age?" They answered, Yes. Then she burst into tears and lamentations. The brothers were agitated, and cried, Beware of trifling with us, for thy words alarm us. The old woman opened her mouth and said, "The recluse to whom you trusted her committed fornication with her, and afterwards killed her and buried her under his oratory." Then she brought them to her grave, and upon opening it they found their sister and her dress stained with blood. They rent their clothes and sprinkled dust upon their heads, then threw a rope round Barsisa's neck and dragged him to the city, and brought him to the foot of the scaffold. The people exerted themselves to save the Sheikh, but the entreaties of the brothers prevailed. Suddenly Iblis stood before the scaffold, in the form of a venerable old man, and said, "Barsisa, I am the God of the earth, and he whom thou hast worshipped for so many years is the God of heaven; he has suffered thee to be taken, and in return for thy long service has brought thee at last to the scaffold. Worship me but once, that I may deliver thee." Barsisa, lowering his eye-brows, worshipped the cursed Iblis; and a voice sounded through the seven heavens, *Perdition in this world and in the next.* Then his soul fled to hell, his carcass was thrown to the dogs, and his brains to the birds of the air; and they understood this verse (of the Korân.)

*And it was the end of them that they should be in the fire, enduring it for ever.*

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The Santon Barsisa has been so long familiar to the reader, that he will be gratified to have his story in its original form. He will perceive that it varies in no essential point from the English narrative, which the editor of the *Guardian* informs us he has taken from the Turkish Tales. The collector of these tales must have lived long after the age of Sadi, and from the exact coincidence of the stories, which differ only in style, I incline to think the Turk transplanted it directly from this discourse, since if it had reached him through other channels it would probably have been more changed in its course.

M.

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## MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

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### MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. THOMAS JONES.

THE Rev. Thomas Jones was born at Beriew, in Montgomeryshire, on the 23d of June, 1756. His education, till he entered on his twelfth year, was confined to the instruction of a common country school, first at Beriew, and afterwards in the neighbouring parish of Kerry. During the time that he frequented the latter school, the vicar of the parish, discovering in him those talents which he afterwards so eminently displayed, advised his mother (for he lost his father at an early age) to send him to the grammar school at Shrewsbury. Here he continued nearly seven years, and was inferior to none of his school fellows, either in attention to study, or in regularity of conduct.

On the 28th of May, 1774, he was admitted at St. John's college, Cambridge, and came to reside there in the October following. From that time the excellence of his genius became more particularly conspicuous. He had acquired, indeed, at school a competent share of classical learning; but his mind was less adapted to Greek and Latin composition than to the investigation of philosophical truths. At the public examinations of St. John's college he not only was always in the first class, but was without comparison the best mathematician of his year. His first summer vacation was devoted entirely to his favourite pursuit; and at that early period he became acquainted with mathematical works, which are seldom attempted before the third year of academical study. He remained at St. John's college till after the public examination in June 1776; and on the 27th of that month he removed to Trinity college. To this step he was induced by the same unfortunate cause, which has deprived St. John's college of many other very distinguished members, the limitation in the election to fellowships. By this limitation, which, when the college statutes were framed, was intended to obviate a then existing evil, there can be only one fellow at a time from each diocese in Wales; and there being then a fellow from the diocese of St. Asaph, who was not expected very soon to make a vacancy, Mr. Jones, who was of the same diocese,

diocese, had no prospect of obtaining the reward to which his talents and conduct entitled him. When he removed to Trinity college, he determined (according to the academical phrase) to degrade a year: he became a member of the year below him, and thus deferred the taking of his bachelor of arts degree till January 1779. His motive for so doing was not any design of more effectually securing to himself the first rank in academical honours (for there are few years in which he would not have obtained the same distinguished place) but solely to obviate the objection, which might otherwise have been made to him when candidate for a fellowship in Trinity college, that he had resided little more than a year in that society, when he took his bachelor's degree. His superiority at that time was so decided, that no one ventured to contend with him. The honour of Senior Wrangler was conceded before the examination began; and the second place became the highest object of competition. If any thing were wanting to shew his superiority, it would be rendered sufficiently conspicuous by the circumstance, that he was tutor to the second Wrangler. And the writer of this memoir gladly embraces the opportunity of publicly acknowledging, that for the honour which he then obtained he was indebted to the instruction of his friend.

In the same year in which Mr. Jones took his bachelor's degree he was appointed assistant tutor at Trinity college. On the 1st of October, 1781, he was elected Fellow; and in October, 1787, on the resignation of Mr. Cranke, he was appointed to the office of Head Tutor, which he held to the day of his death. In 1786 and 1787 he presided as Moderator in the philosophical schools, where his acuteness and impartiality were equally conspicuous. It was about this time that he introduced a grace, by which fellow-commoners, who used to obtain the degree of bachelor of arts with little or no examination, were subjected to the same academical exercises as other under-graduates. During many years he continued to take an active part in the senate-house examinations; but latterly he confined himself to the duties of college tutor. These, indeed, were sufficiently numerous to engage his whole attention; and he displayed in them an ability which was rarely equalled, with an integrity which never was surpassed. They only who have had the benefit of attending his lectures are able to estimate their value. Being perfect master of his subjects, he always placed them in the clearest point of view; and by his manner of treating them, he made them interesting even to those who had otherwise no relish for mathematical inquiries. His lectures on astronomy attracted more than usual attention, since that branch of philosophy afforded the most ample scope for inculcating (what, indeed, he never neglected in other branches) his favourite doctrine of final causes, for arguing from the contrivance to the contriver, from the structure of the universe to the being and attributes of God. And this doctrine he enforced, not merely by explaining the harmony which results from the established laws of nature, but by shewing the confusion which would have arisen from the adoption of other laws. His lectures on

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the principles of fluxions were delivered with unusual clearness; and there was so much originality in them, that his pupils have often expressed a wish that they might be printed. If these, as well as his lectures on astronomy, had been published, the world would certainly have derived from them material benefit. But such was his modesty, that, though frequently urged, he never would consent: and when he signed his will, a short time before his death, he made the most earnest request to the writer of this memoir, that none of his manuscripts should be printed. But it is a consolation to know, that his lectures on philosophy will not be buried in oblivion: all his writings on those subjects have been delivered to his successor in the tuition, and, though less abundantly than by publication, will continue to benefit mankind.\*

As the admissions under him as tutor were numerous beyond example, the labour and anxiety attendant on the discharge of his duties gradually impaired a constitution which was naturally feeble. During many years he suffered from an infirmity of the breast, and it was his constant belief that this infirmity would be the occasion of his death. But he seemed to have recovered from this complaint, when he was attacked by another of still more dangerous tendency. He was latterly subject to internal inflammations, which at length produced one of the most singular and distressing ulcerations in the annals of medicine. He went immediately to London, to consult Dr. Baillie and Mr. Cline; but the disease was soon found to be incurable. His friends, indeed, at one time flattered themselves with the hope of his recovery; for, when he had been in London about six weeks, he was so far restored, after a confinement to his bed, attended with excessive pain, that he was not only enabled to remove to a lodging in the Edge-ware-road for the benefit of the air, but to walk several miles without apparent fatigue. The former symptoms of his complaint gradually abated, and at length totally ceased. But this cessation was only the prelude to another form of the disease, which proved more immediately fatal. A total and insurmountable obstruction ensued, and he died on the 18th of July, 1807. It was his particular request to be buried without pomp, and in a churchyard only so far distant from town that his body might not be exposed to the depredation of nightly robbers. He was conveyed, therefore, to the burial ground of Dulwich college, followed by his relations in London, and by some of his nearest and dearest friends.

His academical character has been already described. As a companion he was highly convivial; he possessed a vein of humour peculiar to himself; and no one told a story with more effect. His manners were mild

\* The only things he ever published were a Sermon on Duelling, and an Address to the Volunteers of Montgomeryshire. The former was published as a warning to the young men of the university, soon after a fatal duel had taken place in the neighbourhood. The latter, which he wrote with great animation (for he was a zealous advocate of the volunteer system) was calculated to rouse the volunteers to a vigorous defence of their country.

mild and unassuming, and his gentleness was equalled only by his firmness. As a friend, he had no other limit to his kindness than his ability to serve. Indeed his whole life was a life of benevolence, and he wasted his strength in exerting himself for others. The benefits which he conferred were frequently so great, and the persons who subsisted by his bounty were so numerous, that he was often distressed in the midst of affluence. And though he was Head Tutor of Trinity college almost twenty years, with more pupils than any of his predecessors, he never acquired a sufficient capital to enable him to retire from office, and still continue his accustomed beneficence. But he never boasted of the good which he did, not even to his intimate friends; and it was only through incidental occurrences that the writer of this memoir obtained the knowledge of it.

In theology and in politics Mr. Jones has occasionally taken an active part. On these subjects, as the author of this memoir sometimes differed from his deceased friend, he must speak with delicacy and caution. The parties which Mr. Jones has openly espoused are so well known, that the public can need at present no further information; and many private opinions, both in theology and in politics, which he entrusted only to his most intimate friend, it would be a breach of confidence to reveal. It is sufficient to say, that in both of them his sentiments on various speculative points underwent a material alteration.

Of his practical theology, which remained always the same, the best description which can be given is the description of his latter end. He waited the approach of death with a dignified firmness, a placid resignation, and an unaffected piety which are rarely equalled. Even after his eyes were grown dim and his speech began to falter, he uttered with great fervency what he had frequently repeated during the course of his illness, that prayer in the Visitation of the Sick, "Sanctify, we beseech thee, this thy fatherly correction, that the sense of my weakness may add strength to my faith and seriousness to my repentance." On these last words he dwelt with peculiar emphasis. About the same time he said to his surrounding friends, as distinctly as the weakness of his voice would permit him, "I am conscious, no doubt, of many failings; but I believe I have employed the abilities with which God has blessed me to the advantage of my fellow-creatures. I resign myself, then, with confidence into the hands of my Maker."—He shortly after expired, without a groan or struggle.

Thus lived and died one of the most able and most amiable of men. His memory will ever be revered, and the loss of him will be deeply felt by all who knew him—by no one more than by the author of this memoir, who is proud to style himself his most intimate friend,

HERBERT MARSH.

Cambridge, Feb. 19, 1808.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## THE WISH.

NO happy strain this harp can tell;  
 Such themes a lostier note require:  
 O ! might some Fairy's magic spell  
 Transform it to the poet's lyre.

" Then would you charm the listening throng  
 " And win the Poet's bauble, Fame :"  
 No, Sylvia, no, my artless song  
 No other ear but thine should claim.

For may not Poesy be born  
 Far from the haunts of rank and pride?  
 As flowers the lowly vale adorn  
 " Which bloom not on the mountain side.

By Fancy led, the heavenly Maid  
 Through nature loves to wander free ;  
 Then meetly I invoke her aid  
 To tune the votive lyre for thee.

Strains that the *soul* with rapture fill  
 May most proclaim the Master's Art,  
 But ah ! though fainter, dearer still  
 Those chords that vibrate to the *heart*.

Resemble then, my varied lay,  
 The sympathy 'tis form'd to meet ;  
 Be like the tears and smiles of May,  
 As evanescent—yet as sweet.

V.

## ON THE RAINBOW.

BEHOLD yon bright, ethereal bow,  
 With evanescent beauties glow ;  
 The spacious arch streams through the sky,  
 Decked with each tint of nature's dye :  
 Refracted sun-beams, through the shower,  
 A humid radiance from it pour ;  
 Whilst colour into colour fades,  
 With blended lights and softening shades.

But soon those gathering clouds shall chace  
 The beauteous curve, its form deface ;  
 Absorb each streaming ray of light,  
 And hide its glories from our sight.

Thus

Thus bright, amidst this vale of tears,  
To youth's fond vision Hope appears!  
Wears every grace, each Iris hue;  
As bright, almost as transient too!  
In life's horizon clouds arise,  
Beneath whose gloom the flatterer dies;  
Or, should we grasp the glittering fair,  
We find her form but painted air;  
So unsubstantial, when attained,  
Are human joys—so soon to end!

All-gracious mercy placed yon sign,  
High proof of love and power divine!  
All-gracious mercy Hope bestows,  
Sweet antidote to human woes!  
A world by heavenly promise blest  
Was by the cloud-formed bow exprest;  
A brighter world Hope points to view;  
There all may find her promise true.

B.

## SONNET TO THE REDBREAST.

YES, my sweet bird! the dull decaying year  
Much needs thy music, for the sons of spring  
Sit in the silent shade with flagging wing,  
And still Creation waits with anxious ear  
Thy ever-pleasing song. Thou seem'st to me  
The cherub Consolation at the bed  
Of withering Age, when summer friends are fled,  
Cheering his hours with heavenly minstrelsy.  
Like the declining year, I too have known  
The sweet spring-time in cloudless beauty fair,  
And winter's storms may find me left alone,  
Unscreen'd and naked as the leafless tree:  
Thrice happy then! would heav'n in mercy spare  
One friend as constant and as true as thee.

J. B. A.

Dec. 3, 1807.

## SONNET

## TO THE MEMORY OF A DEPARTED FRIEND.

AS the pale moon unveils her secret charm  
O'er Deepdale's vagrant stream, the mournful blast  
Brings to my troubled soul the pleasing past,  
When Summer call'd me forth on Friendship's arm,

VOL. III.

2 M

Te

To range these solitudes. But thou art gone !  
 Down to the silent grave, my gentlest friend !  
 And on me now no fond delights attend,  
 As o'er this once lov'd scene I rove alone.  
 To thy dear memory the recording muse  
 Would weave a coronal of simplest flow'rs,  
 Such as allur'd our steps in happier hours  
 To these embow'ring shades ; nor thou refuse  
 This faint memorial of remember'd youth  
 Nurst in the smile of joy and spent in truth.

J. B. A.

7th Jan. 1808.

## STANZAS.

HOW swift the pinions time puts on  
 To urge his flight away !  
 To-day's soon yesterday ; anon,  
 To-morrow is to-day.

Thus days, and weeks, and months, and years,  
 Depart from mortal view ;  
 As sadly, through this " Vale of Tears,"  
 Our journey we pursue.

Yet grieve not Man that thus he flies ;  
 He hastes thee to thy rest :  
 The drooping wretch that soonest dies,  
 Is soonest with the blest.

W.

Malton.

## LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The Reverend Mr. Dibdin has just completed an English Variorum edition of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, to be shortly published in two handsome crown 8vo. volumes, with fac-simile and other wood cuts, by way of vignettes. The text of the edition is faithfully printed from the *First English Edition* of 1551; a book hardly known to Bibliographers, and not quoted by a single Lexicographer. Beneath the text are various readings from the Latin and French editions, and copious Notes illustrative of the manners, customs, and sentiments of the Times. The Utopia will be preceded by a *Biographical and Literary Introduction*; including, 1. Some account of the Family of Sir T. More. 2. Biographical publications relating to Sir T. More. 3. Specimens of his Poetry and Prose. 4. Editions of the Utopia in the Latin, French, Italian, and English Languages: forming a *Catalogue raisonné*, with extracts from the old prefaces, and specimens of the different styles of translation.

The Rev. Robert Adam, of Edinburgh, will shortly send to the press a work on which he has long been engaged, which is designed to comprise a View of the

the Religions of the World, comprehending Paganism, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Christianity; with a more detailed account of the various sects and parties into which any of them, and Christianity more especially, may have been divided. The work will form two volumes in octavo.

Mr. John Duncan, of Glasgow, has at present in the press Practical and Descriptive Essays on the Art of Weaving.

The Rev. George Cook, of Laurencekirk, (N. B.) has nearly ready for publication, an Illustration of the General Evidence establishing the reality of Christ's Resurrection.

Mr. Robert Buchanan is engaged on a work upon the subject of the Teeth of Wheels.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, of Halifax, has in the press a short and familiar Introduction to Geography.

Mr. John Brown, of Kingston, Surry, will shortly publish a small work on the Education of Youth.

Mr. Tart, of Liverpool, has a volume of Poems, consisting of Odes, Sonnets, &c. ready for the press.

Mr. W. Betham, principal Herald of Ireland, proposes to republish Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, with some very valuable additions, founded on a variety of documents in his possession.

Mr. Dewar, of Edinburgh, has just completed some Sketches of the Gael, or Essays Historical and Critical on some parts of the History of Scotland, and more particularly of the Highlands, which he proposes shortly to put to press.

A gentleman of Edinburgh is about to publish an original work on Political Economy, containing an Enquiry into the extent and stability of National Resources. The object of the publication is much the same as that of the popular publication of Mr. Spence, that the decay of Commerce is not attended with such injurious consequences as have generally been supposed.

The Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier will shortly publish a volume of Bampton Lectures, on the Sin and ill Consequences of Schism, including a short Sketch of English Ecclesiastical History from the Reformation, with a view of distinguishing the case of the separation which took place between the several Protestant Churches and the Church of Rome from that of the Dissenters in this country.

Mr. Octavius Gilchrist has been for some time occupied in collecting and arranging materials for a new edition of the Old Plays, on the foundation originally laid by Dodsley.

Mr. Capel Loft will shortly publish a Collection of English Sonnets.

Mr. J. M. Good, and Mr. Olinthus Gregory have announced their intention to publish in octavo a new Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, under the title of Pantologia. It will appear in parts, of which three will form a volume.

The Rev. Jonah Pratt has just completed his edition of the *Whole Works of Bishop Hall*, in Ten Volumes 8vo.; and has also published separate editions of the Bishop's *Contemplations*, in 2 vols.—of his *Devotional Writings*, in 1 vol.—of his *Practical Works*, in 2 vols.—and of his *Episcopacy by Divine Right*, in 1 vol.

The same editor has now in the press, in 3 large vols. 8vo. the *Works of Bishop Hopkins*; including all the Pieces contained in the folio, with several scarce Posthumous Treatises. A Life of the Author will be prefixed, and a copious Index be given at the end.

A new Romance, under the title of the Ring and the Well, or the Grecian Princess, is in the press, and will be published early in the present month.

A new edition of Robinson's Scripture Characters, in 4 vols. is in the press, and will speedily be published.

An authentic Narrative of the Causes which led to the Death of Major John André, Adjutant General of the British Army in North America during the year 1780, by Joshua Hett Smith, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and late Member of the Convention of the State of New York, is reprinting in this country, and will form one handsome volume 8vo.

Dr.

Dr. Jarrold (author of *Dissertations* in answer to Mr. Malthus's *Essay on the Principle of Population*) will in a few days have ready for publication, *Anthropologia, or Dissertations on the Form and Colour of the Person of Man, with Incidental Remarks.*

Shortly will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Engravings, *Hints on the Economy of feeding Stock, and bettering the Condition of the Poor*, by J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P. Workington, Cumberland.

Mr. Wright, of Kentish Town, purposes to commence a Course of Lectures in March, on English Elocution, in which he proposes to advance a Theory, shewing, that even Prosaic Oratory is more nearly allied to Music than has been hitherto observed. These Lectures have peculiar reference to the Drama. The education and qualifications, the natural and artificial requisites necessary to establish the accomplished Comedian will be enumerated, together with a slender investigation of character as applied to the drama;—this and the Oratory of the *Senate*, the *Bar*, and the *Pulpit*, will be elucidated with readings and specimens uniform to each subject;—the whole to be comprised in eight Lectures, including the introductory one.

### MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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#### ANTIQUITIES.

*The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca.* By William Gell, Esq. M. A. F. R. S. F. S. A. Dedicated, by permission, to the King, and embellished with fifteen Engravings. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

*Munimenta Antiqua; or, Observations on Ancient Castles.* By Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. Vol. 4, folio, 5l. 15s. 6d. boards.

*Jewish Antiquities; or, a Course of Lectures on the first Three Books of Godwyn's Moses and Aaron; to which is annexed, Dissertation on the Hebrew Language.* By the Rev. David Jennings, D. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

*Memoirs of Sir Thomas More; with a new Translation of his Utopia; his History of King Richard III.; and his Latin Poems.* By Arthur Cayley, the younger, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

*The Life of Erasmus.* By the late Rev. John Jortin, D. D. Archdeacon of London, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, and Vicar of Kensington. A new edition, embellished with a fine Portrait of Erasmus, by Anker Smith, A. R. A. and Twelve Plates of Fac-similes of the Hand-writing of Erasmus, and that of his most eminent Friends and Cotemporaries. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s. boards.

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*The Doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the Criticism and Illustration of the New Testament.* By T. F. Middleton, A. M. Rector of Tansor, Northamptonshire, and of Bytham, in Lincolnshire. 8vo. 14s. boards.

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## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	Wind	Pressure max.	min.	Temp. max.	min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
N. Moon a. Dec. 29	SW	29.56	29.37	53°	38°		
a. 30	SW	29.37	29.32	48	35	.16	
a. 31	SW	29.32	29.24	46	42		
Jan. 1	S	29.24	28.93	47	39	.22	.28
2	SW	29.23	28.96	44	31	4	.37
b. 3	SW	29.95	28.96	39	31		
c. b. 4	SW	29.95	29.82	45	32	5	4
1st. Q. 5	SW	30.22	29.95	48	39		
b. 6	SW	30.42	30.22	47	39		
7	SW	30.50	30.42	47	41	8	3
8	SW	30.51	30.50	44	38		
f. 9	SW	30.50	30.41	45	38		
10	SW	30.41	29.97	48	42		
b. 11	NW	29.98	29.95	48	32		
b. 12	NW	29.95	29.81	37	31		
Full M. d. 13	W	29.81	29.21	45	37	.16	
a. 14	SW	29.98	29.16	46	29	7	2
b. 15	NW	30.16	29.98	33	23		
16	NW	30.36	30.16	31	23		
17	NE	30.51	30.36	34	21		
18	N	30.51	30.26	35	24		
19	SW	30.26	29.66	40	34	.13	2
L. Q. e. 20	NW	29.82	29.66	40	20		
e. 21	NW	30.19	29.82	27	12		
g. 22	SW	30.19	30.05	31	14		
23	SW	30.05	29.87	38	30	9	1
f. 24	Var.	29.87	29.45	37	31		
f. 25	Var.	29.45	29.25	34	24		
g. b. 26	NW	29.51	29.25	33	24	5	
g. a. 27	SW	29.37	29.25	46	27		
h. 28	29.51	29.25	43	33	8	.22	
	29.95	29.69	43.19	30.77			
M. 29.82	M. 36.98	T. 1.13	0.99				

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

REMARKS.

## REMARKS.

- a. Strong winds: the night of 31 stormy, and that of 14 tempestuous.
- b. Fine clear days.
- c. A. M. (and 26th after sun-set) a little opaque hail.
- d. Cirro-stratus highly coloured at sun-set.
- e. Snow at different times.
- f. Misty weather.
- g. Hoar frost.
- h. A smart shower mixed with hail at night.

On the 23d, at 10 a. m. a faint but nearly perfect rainbow appeared under singular circumstances. The night had been clear and frosty, and at this time a few light clouds had begun to appear in different quarters, but none over the place of the bow, nor was the falling mist that afforded it of sufficient density to obscure the sky. Precipitation after this went on rapidly: in 30 or 40 minutes the sky was overcast, and before noon it rained a little. On the 26th, in the midst of calm sunshine, wind N. W. a patch of Cirro-stratus, in the form of a *cyma-recta*. The wind changed to S. W. and blew pretty strong on the 27th with rain.

## RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds Westerly and chiefly South-west.

Mean height of Barometer - 29.82 In.

Thermometer - 36.98°

Evaporation - - - - - 1.13 In.

Snow and Rain - - - - - 0.99 In.

Plaslow, 20th of 2d mo. 1808.

L. H.

## RESULTS FOR JANUARY, AT MANCHESTER.

Mean Pressure Barom. 29.61" — Highest 30.34 — Lowest 28.60 — Range 1.74

Mean Temperature - 37°.23" — Highest 51° — Lowest 18° — Range 33°

Mn. Dew-Point, 13 ds. 35°.53 — Highest 42° — Lowest 27° — Range 15°

Rain this Month, 2,620 Inches.—Total this Year, 33,645 Inches.

Spaces described by the Barometer in inches, 10.40.—Number of Changes, 21.

## WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
6	7	2	3	0	27	25	15

Total Number of Observations, 85.—Number of Stormy Days, 6.

Rain, &c. this Month, 2,700 inches.—Number of Wet Days 16.

The general aspect of this month has been cloudy, with a few intermediate fine days.—Showers of hail and snow have been frequent during this month, particularly the latter.—The quantity of rain is nearly equal to what fell in January last.—The South West, West, and North West Winds have been the most prevalent.—The Thermometer indicated 18°. on the morning of the 22d: The Barometer has shewn some notable changes in the atmosphere.—On the 2d, the Mercury was as low as 28 inches and six-tenths; in the course of six days, its elevation was increased to 30 inches and three-tenths; but, on the 18th, it had nearly lost what was gained: Another increase of gravity, but considerably more rapid than the first, immediately succeeded this last depression, for there was a rise of 1 inch and three-tenths in less than forty-eight hours; a brisk North West Wind prevailed at the time, which materially influenced the temperature.—After the Mercury had described a few small curves, the month was closed with its mean elevation.

THOS. HANSON.

Lying-in Hospital, Feb. 3, 1808  
VOL. III,

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RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &amp;c.

*Patent of Mr. Allan Pollock of Paisley, for a Stove on a new construction.  
Dated June, 1807.*

In Mr. Pollock's Stove the fire-place occupies but a small part of its cavity much nearer the back part, than the front, and is in fact a small grate, like a common chamber grate, surrounded with a stove, or case of cast iron, containing the following parts.

The grate is enclosed at the sides and back with brick, or fire-stone; behind the brick work is placed an apparatus of metal for heating the external air as it passes into the room, which consists of a case containing several parallel shelves, arranged one over the other, each having an aperture at the opposite end to the one adjoining to it: to admit the air to pass from the bottom of this case, a pipe proceeds beneath the floor to the outward air; and from its top, another, about five inches in diameter, passes upwards through the middle of the stove, to an ornamental vase at top, perforated with apertures through which it enters into the apartments after becoming well heated in its passage through such a length of tubes; which are placed so as to obtain a due temperature, without any danger of their heat encreasing so far as to produce bad vapours, or vitiate its respirability; from which they are defended by the interposition of the brick-work at the part next the fire.

Above the fire-place an hollow column rises about three feet, divided into three or four chambers by horizontal partitions; these chambers have also vertical partitions which pass from the circumference to the center of each; an aperture is made in each horizontal partition, through which the smoke passes, but so placed that it is at the contrary side of the vertical partition from the aperture in the adjoining one; by this means the smoke circulates near the sides of the column, and communicates heat to it, till it rises to the top, from whence it is conveyed by a pipe into the chimney.

At the bottom of the stove is placed a door, for removing the ashes, in which is fixed a register to regulate the admission of the air to the fire, and, of course, the degree of rapidity with which the air of the apartment is changed. In the front of the stove, which is several inches before the grate, is another door, through which coals are conveyed to the fire; this door, and two other apertures at each side of it, are furnished with plates of transparent talc, through which the fire is visible; which circumstance forms the most conspicuous distinction between this stove and those in common use.

Mr. Pollock mentions in his specification that, all the air tubes of the stove are lined with a sort of glazing, to prevent any bad effect on the air from the heated iron. The general appearance of the stove is elegant; the view of the fire through the windows has a pleasing effect, though from their smallness, the radiant heat which passes through them can be but very little, and it diffuses a very equable temperature over the chamber where it is used, the thermometers placed in various parts of it, for trial, having all uniformly indicated 60° Fahrenheit.

One of these stoves may be seen in use, at No. 33, Chancery-lane.

The contrivance used in this stove, for heating the air is the same as that of the Philadelphia stove described many years ago in a publication of Dr. Franklin's. The brick-work interposed between this part and the fire, will certainly prevent the tubes from acquiring heat enough to decompose the air; but the possibility of glazing them, by merely coating the cores of the molds in which they are cast, with lime, sand, &c. as mentioned in the specification, seems extremely doubtful.

The

The appearance of the stove, as well as its effect, would be much improved by increasing the size of the glazed apertures; the diminutive dimensions of those in that exhibited, makes them too much resemble the glasses of a raree show-box, though in other respects the stove forms a pleasing ornament to the chamber, and seems fully to answer the objects, for which it was intended, of producing much heat with little fuel, and of admitting at the same time a due circulation of warm, fresh, and wholesome air.

*Patent of Mr. John Houlditch of Long-acre, coachmaker, for improvements in the construction of four-wheeled carriages. Dated March, 1807.*

The specification of this patent mentions, "that the improvement, for which it is obtained, consists of interposing springs between the axles, and the cranes, in crane-necked carriages, instead of connecting the cranes to the axles in the usual manner. "That the cranes are to be placed parallel to each other, and at such a distance asunder as that the body may be well and effectually sustained by them." that two are to be prefered to any other number of cranes, and that in some cases they are to be divided in two pieces, to be screwed, or otherwise secured to the body of the carriage, *without joining each piece together in the middle*; that the springs may be made of any convenient form, but that the kind which are fixed horizontally and lengthways, beneath carriages, under the denomination of grasshopper springs, are preferable; and that those may consist of two bows joined at the ends, or be made in any other usual manner.

The perusal of the specification of Mr. Elliot's patent, obtained May 1805, for an improvement in Coaches, (of which an abridgement is given in this volume, page 282) will convince any one, that the object of the patent recited, could only be to imitate Mr. Elliot's contrivance; and that the crane-necked perches are only mentioned as a means of doing this with impunity; whether this will be sufficient for a legal difference between the two patents, cannot now be known; but it is evident it ought not to be so.

The chief principle of Mr. Elliot's invention is the mode of placing the springs, so that the whole of the carriage shall rest on them, and no part be beneath them but the axles; from which the considerable advantages arise, of its facilitating the draft, admitting much of the wood work to be removed, (by which the carriage is made much lighter,) and of breaking the jolts so much, and so instantly in every direction, that no strains can take place; and that the carriage is thereby rendered much more durable.

One of the chief advantages of this method of placing the springs is, that it admits the whole weight of the perch to be removed; if there was any advantage in adding this weight again to the carriage, Mr. Houlditch should have shewn it; but so far from doing so, he says that in some cases, the crane-necks may be divided into two pieces, and be fastened to different ends of the body. The only case in which this might be done, is in case Mr. Elliot would permit it, for then there would not remain the shadow of a plea for the infringement of his right, as carriages so constructed could not be said properly to have perches.

If then there is an actual disadvantage in adding a perch or crane-neck, when their weight may be dispensed with, the only object for which they were mentioned must be obvious; and for any service they can be in carriages, whose springs are fixed in the manner proposed by Mr. Elliot, they might just as well be placed over the roof, or be divided into several pieces, (instead of the two pieces proposed by Mr. Houlditch,) and be packed up in the boot.

The springs formed of two bows, fastened together at the ends, and placed horizontally, have generally been supposed to be Mr. Elliot's contrivance; these Mr. Houlditch also mentions in his specification as a kind of springs which he means to use. If however he can establish his right to the chief principle, on which Mr. Elliot first constructed his coaches, the point of the right to this species of springs will not be worth contending.

Whatever may be the result of the contest for patent right on this occasion,

it is at least perfectly clear that the public are indebted to Mr. Elliot for the first introduction of a contrivance, possessed of the various advantages before stated, which is one of the greatest improvements of coaches, that has taken place since the invention of springs; and to the full enjoyment of every benefit that can arise from his patent for which, he seems to be every way entitled.

*Patent of Mr. William Speer of Dublin, for a method of purifying fish oils, and other oils, and for converting the unrefined parts to use. Dated, Dec. 1806.*

Mr. Speer's method of purifying oil depends on the idea that its impurity is occasioned by a quantity of *gelaten* retained in it, which it may be freed from by a proper addition of *Tannin*, which is known to precipitate it in an insoluble state.

A variety of substances are mentioned in the specification, which yield Tannin, as shumach, gall-nuts, japan earth, or catechu, barks of oak, alder, chestnut, birch, willow and elm, Tormentil root, and the substances prepared by Mr. Hatchet's method, described in the philosophical transactions; of these, oak bark is preferred; and is used in the following manner.

In a quantity of soft water equal to the oil, which is to be refined, a tenth part of its weight of oak bark, chopped or ground small, is to be infused for one or more days; the mixture is to be frequently agitated during the time of infusion, and the clear liquor is afterwards to be racked off into another vessel. Equal quantities of this infusion and of the oil are to be boiled together in a copper vessel, and to be violently agitated from the beginning of the time they are first put into the boiler, till a considerable period after the boiling has commenced; for which purpose an instrument is to be used of the nature of a churn dash; cold water is found to be of service, added to the mixture gradually, about a quarter of an hour after the agitation is commenced. In another quarter of an hour, the mixture is to be run off into another vessel, and suffered to settle, until the oil separates from the grounds, becomes bright, and rises above the watery infusion, when it is to be drawn off for use. If the oil is not sufficiently pure, the operation is to be repeated with fresh quantities of the tan liquor. Various other proportions of this liquor may also be used, and it may be made with hot water, or decoctions of it may be used, but the proportions and process mentioned seems best to the patentee.

The grounds, consisting of the gelatin in combination with the tannin, are proposed to be used as a substitute for oil in making paint and putty; and for making blacking for leather, when mixed with lamp black or ivory black; and for making cement and plaster in conjunction with quick lime or gypsum, for these purposes the deposit from fish oil is preferable; though that from vegetable oils may be used with some effect also.

Mr. Speer's process will be of use chiefly for animal oil, as vegetable oils contain but little gelatin; instead of which they are mostly combined with mucilage, on which tannin will have no effect. Animal oils also do not owe their impurity entirely to the mixture of gelatin; Doctor Bostock has proved by accurate experiments, that there is another viscous animal substance, which he calls *mucus*, that is not affected by tannin in the least, which exists largely in all animal fluids, and is precipitated copiously from them by Goulard's vinegar of lead. From some experiments made by the writer, Mucus is abundantly contained in animal oil, as the Goulard repeatedly used with it never failed to throw down some precipitate; so that either the greatest part of it must have been mucous, or else the Goulard cannot be such an accurate test of mucous as Dr. Bostock imagines, but must also be equally well precipitated by oil, which there is some reason to suppose may be the fact. An interesting paper on animal fluids by Dr. Bostock is inserted in Nicholson's Journal, vol. xi. page 244.

*An improvement of the galvanic trough, to prevent the cement from being melted when the action is very powerful.*

A gentleman of Tunbridge, who does not chuse to make his name publick, has found that considerable advantage arises from making galvanic troughs with glass partitions, for constructing galvanic batteries on the principle of Volta's *couronne des tasses*, in the manner recommended by Mr. Wilkinson, which is described in our last number; the superiority of which, he takes for granted, to be fully established. In troughs constructed on Mr. Wilkinson's plan one material inconvenience is experienced, the encreased action of the acid on the zinc plates, arising from their having the whole of their surfaces exposed to it, occasions so great an heat as frequently to melt the cement, with which the *wooden* partitions of these troughs are coated. Glass partitions completely prevent the heat from having any bad effect. It is best to make them so much larger than the metallic plates, that a space of about half an inch, may be left between the sides and bottom of the trough, and the extremities of the metallic plates. Common crown glass is well adapted for this purpose, if of thickness proportioned to the size of the partitions wanted, the upper edges of which should be ground very smooth. In batteries constructed on this plan the greatest intensity of excitation has been found to do no injury whatsoever to the cement.

*A bed frame, on which sick, or wounded persons, may be conveyed to distant places with ease and safety, invented by Lieut. Col. Patrick Chriction.*

From the middle of two poles, about seven feet long, by which the frame is carried, arise two pillars about two feet high, on the top of which, two pieces of flexible ash are fastened at their centers, which are tapered from thence to their extremities, so as to have a considerable spring; the pillars are braced to the poles and springing pieces, by iron arcs like the letter C, placed back to back against them, and well fastened by screws, where they come in contact with the various parts.

The poles, and springing pieces are sustained in a proper position by cross pieces at each end, which keep them about four feet and an half asunder: from the ends of the springing pieces, a cot similar to that used by officers on ship-board, containing a light mattrass, is suspended by hooks and rings, so as to be easily removed; one or two hammocks may also be slung in the same way, if they are preferred to the cot: across the spring pieces four or five light circular hoops are fastened to sustain a canvass covering to protect the patient from the weather.

In using these frames, the sick or wounded person should first be placed in the bed; the frame should then be placed over the bed, and its head be raised first and attached to the hooks by the rings and loops: its foot should next be raised and hooked on. The whole should then be carried by the poles to the cart or waggon, on which it is to be conveyed, and to which the poles are to be tied. When the carriage arrives at the hospital, the whole frame should be carried to the room where the patient is to remain, and the bed should be unhooked from it, first at the feet, and afterwards at the head.

This frame has been found extremely useful in military service; and is also much used in many of the public hospitals; where it is found of service not only in conveying patients to, and from home, but also those who underwent operations, from the wards and back again.

It has also been found of great benefit when fixed upon the carriage of a post-chaise, in carrying wounded or sick persons from distant parts of the country who were unable to bear the motion of a chaise or coach, to towns, where they might receive medical advice. The use of it in this way has become very frequent in Scotland, and very beneficial to those conveyed by it: all of whom concur that they were insensible of any unpleasant motion during their respective journeys.

A person was brought in it, with a compound fracture in the thigh bone, from the West Highlands to Edinburgh, a distance of 72 miles, in two days.

And

And a gentleman, with an attack of the gout in both hands and feet, was removed from Edinburgh to the north of England, above 140 miles, in three days; in both those instances it was suspended to the carriage of a post chaise. Some hundreds of examples can be adduced of the safe removal of patients, by its means, when fixed to a cart or waggon, many of whom were in a state of the greatest bodily distress and debility.

In all these removals, the patients have borne testimony to their having suffered no additional pain or inconvenience from the motion of the machine, and to their having experienced no bodily fatigue from the journey.

Many applications having been made to Col. Crichton for descriptions of this frame, he has had engravings made of it, and descriptions printed, which he has distributed gratuitously; and we hope that his benevolent views will be furthered, by presenting our readers with this abridgement of his publication.

*Correction of the account of Mr. Davy's Decomposition of the fixed Alkalies, and some other intelligence relative to them.*

Some inaccuracies having occurred in the account of Mr. Davy's discovery of metalloid substances in the fixed alkalies, of which an extract was inserted in our 13th number, the earliest opportunity is taken to correct them.

Mr. Davy stated that the basis of potash is volatile at a heat a little below redness, instead of at 100°, as asserted in the account; and that the amalgam of the basis of potash and mercury, dissolved gold, silver, and platina; without mentioning that a galvanic battery was used in aiding its operation.

His statement with regard to glass was, that the basis of potash decomposed it, by combining with its alkali, and by forming a red oxide, of a less degree of oxygenation than potash, which oxide was also procured by other means; and not that it was dissolved by the basis of potash in the same manner as metals. He also mentioned that the specific gravity of the basis of soda was to that of water as 9 to 10, instead of as 7 to 10.

Messrs. Pepys and Allen have repeated Mr. Davy's experiments with a large galvanic apparatus, consisting of 120 pairs of plates of 36 inches surface each, containing near seven hundred weight of metal. The solid caustic potash was used moistened by the breath. The metalloid obtained was highly inflammable, swam in rectified naptha, but was with difficulty separated from the potash, in which it was plentifully imbedded, after being exposed to the action of the galvanic battery. Water dropped on it made the particles explode like grains of gunpowder thrown into the fire.

The metalloid obtained from soda is not so inflammable as that from potash, and therefore can be more easily collected. A globule of it, about the size of a small tare, thrown on moistened paper became instantly red hot.

Mr. Allen has also obtained both the metalloids, by four troughs of fifty pairs of plates, each of sixteen inches surface.

*On destroying the Aphides and other insects injurious to cultivation.*

Mr. Hume of Long-acre, remarks in a letter he has published, that of the insects which injure vegetation, none seem more noxious than the *Aphis* species, particularly in green-houses and hot-houses; and which are the harder to be got rid of, as they multiply with astonishing certainty and rapidity wherever they intrude; and from their structure and general economy, are amply provided for spreading destruction.

A simple means has been discovered for destroying these insects, which has proved invariably successful, and is neither costly nor difficult to be procured; this is the *flores sulphuris*, the sublimed sulphur; the crude brimstone was not used for the purpose. Mr. Hume does not mention the precise way in which it was employed, but states that it was not applied in the way of fumigation or smoke.

It was in the extensive and highly cultivated garden of Baron Hepburn, in East

East Lothian, where the first experiments were made with flowers of sulphur for this purpose; and both there and in other gardens, where it has been tried, the practice has been constantly attended with success.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Considerable damage lately has been occasioned by fires in various parts of the metropolis; on the 26th of January, three houses were consumed in Princes-street, Westminster; on the 14th Febrary, five houses in Castle-street, Leicester-fields, were totally destroyed. This fire began at the house of Miss Puhman, a milliner, whose niece, a fine young woman, who was to have been married in a few days, lost her life by jumping into the street, from a window on the second floor. And, on the 8th, a most alarming fire broke out in the extensive Printing Office and Ware-rooms belonging to Mr. Deputy Nicholls, in Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, when the whole of his valuable property there was consumed, with the interior of the premises. The opposite houses in Featherbed-lane, chiefly inhabited by poor persons, propped from the main building, were in imminent danger, but in a great measure were saved from the immediate ruin by the fresh supply of water plentifully poured upon them. The Red Lion public-house, adjacent, kept by a Mr. Clarke, was injured very much backward. No personal injuries were sustained.

*Married.* At the Greek Chapel, in *Upper Marybone-street*, according to the rites of the Greek church, the Earl of Pembroke, to the Countess Wronzow, after which they were re-married by the Bishop of Bristol, at the Dowager Countess of Pembroke's, in Cavendish-square.—By special licence, at Mr. Rigby's house, in *Grosvenor-street*, Horace Beckford, Esq. only son of Peter Beckford, Esq. of Stapleton-Donet, to Miss Rigby, only daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Rigby, of Mistley-hall, Essex.—At *Mary-le-bone*, Major W. S. Plenderleath, of the 100th Regiment, Mrs. Margaret Mactavish, relict of the late Simon Mactavish, of Montreal, Esq.—At *St. Margaret's*, Westminster, Christopher Rawson, Esq. eldest son of John Rawson, Esq. of Stonyroyd, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Ann Brooks, youngest daughter of Thomas Brooks, Esq. of Great George-street.—At *St. Brides*, Fleet-street, Johnson Roggerson, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Davis, of *Cecil-street*.—At *St. George the Martyr*, Queens-square, Joseph Leacock, Esq. of the Island of Barbadoes, to Miss Catharine Bennet Rasleigh, youngest daughter of Thomas Rasleigh, Esq. of Blackheath.—At *Kensington*, Thomas Draper, Esq. surgeon to the 78th Foot, to Miss Fraser, daughter of Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Leadelune, N. B.

[*The following communication would have appeared last month, but it was unfortunately mislaid, for which we apologise to our Correspondent.*]

Died, 2th December, 1807, Thomas Pomeroy, son of Mr. Thomas Pomeroy, of Grove-place, Hackney. From some circumstances connected with the life and death of this apparently promising youth, a short relation of the cause of his death may not be uninteresting; for notwithstanding he had the bloom of health upon his countenance, and was active, manly, and tall beyond his years, it was discovered after his death that he was (and perhaps had been the whole of his life) materially diseased in the most important organs of the animal economy. "On opening the chest, it was found that considerable effusion had taken place in both the right and left thoracic cavities; extensive and firm adhesions had been formed between the lungs and the pleura of the ribs. On examining the heart, it was found that the pericardium was closely united to it over its whole surface; a morbid peculiarity of very rare occurrence, and which was probably the more immediate cause of death. The heart itself was considerably larger than is usual. The liver, too, was increased to twice its natural size, and by its augmented bulk had forced the stomach to take a very oblique position." Besides these, other parts were diseased, which might be

the effect of debility in consequence of long confinement; but the above will be sufficient to shew that the mind and habits could not be otherwise than affected by such a material mal-organization of the viscera. To those who are acquainted with the delicate and complicated formation and movements of the human frame, it will be rather a matter of wonder that this youth existed so long, than that he died so early in life. He was confined to his chamber for seven weeks, and for the last three to his bed. His pulse was 120 in a minute, generally regular, but full and strong; latterly it was quicker, and at intervals irregular, though the Digitalis was copiously administered, and the body was kept in as low a state as possible. He behaved with surprising courage and fortitude during his illness, never uttering a groan, and scarcely a complaint. He had the best private education, but though possessed of an excellent understanding, he could not bring himself to use sufficient application to make any very great proficiency in those studies which require much intellectual labour and abstract attention. Had he been placed in a public school, it is probable his death might have been hastened by the coercive measures adopted in those seminaries of learning to force attention and application. His temper was at times rather irritable, and he would not, or probably could not, suffer with patience under any controul; but he possessed a generous, honourable, and independent spirit, which spurned at any thing that had the appearance of selfishness, meanness, or deceit. The philosophical enquirer will, we hope, not object to the length of this article, but will properly appreciate the value of those communications from which it can be traced that the organization of the body has affected the operations of the mind.

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*Died.* In Arlington-street, aged 47, the Right Hon. Henry Gage, Viscount Gage, of Castle Island, and Baron of Castlebar, in Ireland, and Baron Gage of Highmeadow, in England. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son Henry Hall, now in his 17th year.—At Gordon's Hotel, William Fullerton, of Fullerton, in Ayrshire. To do justice to the deceased either as a gentleman, a scholar, or a man, is not the pretence of the person who offers this humble tribute of his respect for the illustrious character, now, alas! no more; it is, however, well known to those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, that he possessed every useful and polite accomplishment, uniting the clearest judgment and decision to the most determined gallantry. He was deep read in all the ancient and modern languages, most of which he spoke with the greatest fluency; he was a patron of every useful and polite art, and possessed of every feeling that does honour to the human heart. His loss will be long and deeply regretted by a host of relations, friends, and acquaintances dispersed through every part of his Majesty's dominions.—In Brook-street, the Countess of Euston.—The Right Hon. Gerrard Lord Lake, Colonel of the 80th Foot, Governor of Plymouth, and Treasurer of the Duchy of Cornwall. A fever which he caught in attending the trial of General Whitelocke, and which increased with the most alarming rapidity, was the cause of the untimely loss of a man who was an ornament to his profession, and had rendered very important services to his country. He had long been a favourite with the Prince of Wales, who, it was generally understood, particularly exerted himself to procure that appointment in India, in which his Lordship so conspicuously displayed his skill, enterprise, promptness, courage, and indeed all the qualities which form an accomplished soldier. In private life, Lord Lake was generous, friendly, and humane. It is impossible not to feel regret on an occasion of this kind, when we see a gallant officer, who had often braved death in the field, and who returned to his country covered with the laurels which he had so nobly acquired; deprived of life at a time when he might have expected to enjoy his well earned honours for many years, and to feel a gratification which very few men have opportunity to obtain, arising from the consciousness of having deserved the esteem and gratitude of his country.—In Grosvenor-street, aged 85, the Right Hon. Lord Selsey, Master of the Robes to his Majesty. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son the Hon. John Peachy.—In Grosvenor-square, the Right Hon. Murrough O'Brien, Marquis

quis of Thomond. He was riding towards the south east corner of the square, when his horse suddenly started and threw him to a considerable distance. He fell upon his head, and lay upon the ground bleeding profusely; Lord Sydney, near whose residence the accident happened, ordered the unfortunate nobleman to be brought into his house, where a professional man soon after arrived, who, on examination of the body, found life to be irrecoverably gone. The deceased was nephew and heir of the late Earl of Inchiquin, who was high in the favour of Frederick Prince of Wales. So long ago as 1753, he married Mary the eldest daughter of the late Earl, who, on the demise of her mother, became Countess of Orkney. By this lady he had no children. At that time, and until the death of his uncle, he was Colonel O'Brien, having a company in the Foot Guards with the brevet rank of colonel in the army, which, with the command of one of the Irish fencible regiments, while those corps existed, was his highest degree of military promotion. His Lordship was celebrated rather as a *bon vivant* than a fashionable, and for many years had the reputation of being a *six bottle man*. For many years he had a seat in the British House of Commons, as well after as before his accession to the Irish earldom of Inchiquin. In politics he was the satellite of Edmund Burke; while that great genius and political philosopher was in opposition, so was the Earl of Inchiquin; when Mr. Burke, with a number of his whig friends, a short time previous to the late war, apostatized from their former principles, his Lordship became a strong ministerialist. About the year 1794, he was married (his first lady being dead several years) to Miss Palmer, the amiable and accomplished niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the bulk of whose fortune she inherited. The ceremony was performed at Beaconsfield, and Mr. Burke acted as father to the bride. Lord Inchiquin continued to support ministers, and on the occasion of the Union in 1801 was created Marquis of Thomond, and shortly after made a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Thomond. His Lordship was the last survivor of the Irish peers who were marshalled and walked in the procession at the coronation of their present Majesties; he was in his 85th year, and to his last hour enjoyed a most enviable state of health. In person he was rather above the middle size, inclining to corpulency, his complexion was very florid, and his hair continued notwithstanding his very advanced age, in a considerable quantity, though nearly white; he wore it always dressed after the former fashion, full toupee with long queue. He seldom missed riding on horseback every day when the weather permitted. His estates, which are very considerable, descend to the Hon. Edward O'Brien, a near relation, who also succeeds to the Irish earldom; the Marquisate and the British title are extinct. By his Lordships demise an azure ribbon of the order of St. Patrick falls to the disposal of Ministers.—In Great Cumberland-street, aged 79, the Hon. Amelia Veagh.—In Bryanston-street, aged 82, Mrs. Gowland.—In Clarges-street, Archibald Keir, Esq.—In Bentinck-street, Thomas Robinson, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey.—In Devonshire-place, George Chamberlaine, Esq.—In Harley-street, aged 82, Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq. of Battersford, in Gloucestershire; a gentleman of an ancient and honorable family, whose exemplary and amiable conduct in many important situations of public and private life endeared him to all who had the happiness of knowing him. No husband or parent was ever more affectionate; as a friend he was ardent and sincere; in his general conversation and habits he was invariably polite and obliging; as a master he was kind and beneficent; and to the distressed a constant and liberal benefactor. The loss of his only son several years ago, whilst a representative in parliament for the borough of Steyning, sensibly affected him; but his piety and resignation to the divine will enabled him to sustain and to recover the severity of the shock; and now full of years and universally regretted, he exchanges this for a better world.—In Portland-place, the Hon. Margaret Stuart Wortley Mackenzie. This lady once so celebrated for her beauty, and during the whole course of her life by the numerous virtues that adorned it, was the only surviving daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir David Cunningham, of Livingston, by Lady Mary Montgomery, daughter

of Hugh Earl of Eglinton. Early in life she was married to the Hon. James Stuart Wortley, son of the famous John Earl of Bute, by whom she has left issue, one son and two daughters.—In *Howland-street*, aged 64, John Rodon, Esq. late one of his Majesty's honourable privy council of the Island of Jamaica, custos rotulorum of the parish and precinct of St. Catharine.—In *Mortimer-street*, Mrs. Eliza Coytman, wife of the Rev. Dr. Coytman. Her maid being alarmed by the violent barking of her mistress's lap-dog, went into the drawing-room, when she found Mrs. C. with her head inside the fender, and her cloathes in a blaze. Immediate assistance was procured, but to no purpose; she languished till next morning and then expired—Benjamin Charles Collins, Esq. an eminent printer at Salisbury, and proprietor of the *Salisbury Journal*. He fell down in an apoplectic fit, near the Public Dispensary, at the end of Chichester-rents. He was carried to his lodgings in *Mortimer-street*, where he expired in a few hours.—In *Buckingham-place*, *Fitzroy-square*, aged 42, Mr. Robert Freebairn, an eminent landscape painter. He was the youngest and last pupil of the celebrated Wilrow, who died before his education was completed. Soon after the death of his master, Mr. Freebairn went to Italy to pursue his studies, where he remained ten years, and founded a style formed on the scenery and effects of nature in that country, from which he never willingly departed, his intention seemed to be to produce beauty, and when his subjects admitted it, as much grandeur as was consistent with that primary quality. Hence his pictures usually excited pleasing rather than the stronger emotions. During his stay in Italy he was honoured with the patronage of Lord Clive, now Earl Powis, which was continued on his return to England, and strengthened with that of Lord Suffolk, Mr. Penn, of Stoke Park, &c. As his style of painting was finished, his productions were not numerous; he was principally employed in painting pictures that were ordered by his patrons. Hence the productions of his pencil that remains unsold are few, and, as they are in possession o' his family, it is presumed they will soon be taken into the collections of the admirers of elegant art, and thus form a provi-ion for his widow and four children, to whom his premature death will prove an irreparable loss.—In *Bedford-street*, Hector Macleish, Esq. of Queen's College, Oxford.—In *Gower-street*, Henry Hale, Esq. formerly one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas.—At an obscure lodging, in *Ratcliff Highway*, where he fell a victim to poverty and disease, Mr. William Henry Hall, compiler of the *Encyclopaedia* that bears his name, and several other works.—At *East Acton*, aged 81, Jonathan Wathen, Esq. an eminent surgeon. In private life his distinguished traits of character were unaffected modesty, universal benevolence, and genuine piety. At *Old Brompton*, Clark Durnford, Esq. chief clerk of the treasury office in the Tower.—At *Chester*, Leonard Morse, Esq. of the War Office, F. R. S. and F. A. S.—At *Hammersmith*, aged 75, Mrs. Dugge, widow of John Dagge, Esq. formerly of Lincoln's-Inn Fields.—At *Knight's Island*, near Barnet, John Morgan, Esq. of Charlotte-street-Bloomsbury.—At *Great Stanmore*, Miss Eliz. Clutterbuck, one of the daughters of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq. of Welford, in the county of Hertford, she was found drowned in the Garden Pond of her brother, into which she is supposed to have fallen, in endeavouring to reach her bonnet, which had probably been blown off by a sudden gust of wind into the water.—At *Hackney*, aged 86, James Lee, Esq.—Aged 77, Mr. William Flexney, formerly an eminent Bookseller in Holborn, and the first publisher of the Poems of Churchill, who has commemorated him in "The Journey,"

"Let those who energy of diction prize,

For Billingsgate quit Flexney and be wise."

John Pullen, Esq. Winchmore-hill, Middlesex. In him a numerous family have lost a sincere friend and kind father.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Died.* At *Harrowden*, Mr. G. Strutt, a Lieutenant in the Bedford Volunteers.

*Married.*

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.* At *Abingdon*, B. A. C. Thornille, Esq. to Wilhelmina, countess de Wigintone, of Vale House, near Dorchester, widow of the late Compte de Wigintone.—At *Frilsham*, Richard Pottinger, Esq. of Worows Compton, to Miss Matthews, of Frilsham.—At *Sunning-Church*, William Sturges Bourne, Esq. M. P. for Christ Church, to Miss Ann Bowles, third daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq. of North Aston.—At *Windsor*, the Hon. Capt. Edward Anson, to Miss Harriett Ramsbotham, youngest daughter of John Ramsbotham, Esq.

*Died.* At *Caversham*, John Pratt, Esq.—At *Ramsbury*, aged 92, Mrs. Batson.—At *Monks Sherborne*, aged 65, Mrs. Deane, relict of John Deane, Esq. she was carried to the grave by six of her old labourers, to whom she had bequeathed a new great coat and a guinea each.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.* At *Southstoke*, the Rev T. Hewitt, of Chesham, to Miss Wood, of Southstoke.—At *High Wycombe*, George Mackenzie, Esq. to Miss King, only daughter of Isaac King, Esq.

*Died.* At *Great Marlow*, Mrs. Ellison, wife of George Ellison, Esq.—At *Whites*, near Beaconsfield, aged 81, Joseph Stephenson, Esq. formerly of Botolph lane, London.—Robert Scott, Esq. of Damerfield. His numerous acquaintances will long have to lament in his death the loss of an excellent scholar, an agreeable companion, and a most sincere friend. He was conspicuous through life for his acts of unbounded liberality. Being possessed of a liberal fortune, he continually sought to relieve others from the inconveniency of pecuniary embarrassments, and though his benevolence may have been equalled, it certainly has never been surpassed. During the short time Mr. Scott had a seat in the House of Commons he distinguished himself for his inflexible integrity, sound judgment, and constitutional attachment to the rights and liberties of the people, so that his ceasing to be a Member of Parliament has always been regretted by those who were best acquainted with him as a great public loss.—With these excellent qualities he united those of great indulgence to others, and of exemplary piety, and on the whole he has left behind him a character which will long continue to be revered for its rare and extraordinary merit.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At the Bachelors Commencement, the following eighty-eight Gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelors of Arts viz. Messrs. Byam, Litchfield, and Richards of *King's-College*. Messrs. Baker, Bloomfield, Cazalet, Chambers, Clark, Clarke, Gower, Green, Grylls, Hatchett, Hudson, Knox, Macarthur, Mackenzie, Morier, Myers, Ord, Peacock, Pritchett, Remington Sage, Scott, Sedgwick, Sutton, Thomson, Tomline, Walker, Ward, Webster, and Wilkinson of *Trinity*. Messrs. Baldock, Bland, Browne, Caldwell, Cotterill, Delmore, Duffield, Haygarth, Hughes, Kelly, Male, Marsh, Marsham, Milford, Morris, Parry, and Wroth, of *St. Johns*. Messrs. Bailey, Brickwood, Heard, and Pearce, of *Peter-house*. Messrs. Craddock, Crane, Gretton, Pulton, and Rogers of *Clare-hall*. Messrs. Barnes, Clayton, Soane, Walker, and Wilbraham, of *Pembroke*. Messrs. Bickersteth, Blake, and White, of *Caius*. Mr. Markby of *Bene't*. Messrs. Almond, Campbell, Clark, and Spragg, of *Queens College*. Mr. Simpson, of *Catherine-hall*. Messrs. Burdett, and Burnaby, of *Jesus*. Messrs. Buck, Gordon, Leathes, Merry, and Mortlock, of *Christ College*. Messrs. Allix, Flamstead, Thorpe, and Vane, of *Emmanuel*. And Messrs. Bloomfield, Clarke, Jefferson, and Wainwright, of *Sidney*.

The Senior Wrangler this year is Mr. Bickersteth of Caius college.

A Lay Fellowship is now vacant in Downing College, it is open to all graduates in Arts, Physic, or Civil Law, under the age of twenty four; either of this University or Oxford. The election will be in the Easter Week, after an examination, in all subjects of academical learning.

The Rev. Edward Pearson, B. D. rector of Rempstone Nottinghamshire, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Sidney College, is unanimously elected Master of that Society. The late Dr. Smith's two prizes of 25l. each for two Commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, are this year adjudged to Mr. Henry Bickersteth, of Cains college; and Mr. Miles Bland, of St. Johns, the first and second wranglers.

The subjects appointed by the vice Chancellor for Sir William Browne's Prize Medals for the present year, are for the Epigrams, *Beatus vulnere Alcaics Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem, Sapphies Veris comites.*

The speech in the senate House on the 30th of January was delivered by John Beverly, M. A. of Christ's college, the senior Esquire Bedell of the University.

The Rev. Bailly Wallis, of Peterhouse, rector of St. Mary-stoke, Ipswich, is admitted Doctor in Divinity.

The Rev. George Palmer of Jesus College is admitted Master of Arts.

The Rev. John Green, B. D. senior Fellow of Sidney college, is presented to the Rectory of Kilvington, in Yorkshire, vacated by the death of the Rev. Francis Henson.

The Rev. Samuel Birch, M. A. Fellow of St. John's college, is presented to the united rectories of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Haw, in the city and diocese of London, vacated by the death of the Rev. John Newton.

*Died:* At Cambridge, Mrs. Newling, wife of John Newling, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the corporation.—At Chesterton, aged 58, a few hours after the funeral of her husband, Mrs. Grundon, widow of Mr. Thomas Grundon, farmer.—At Cottenham, aged 92, Mrs. Phoebe Butress.—At Hemingford Grey, aged 78, the Hon. Charlotte Montague, relict of the Hon. William Montague, uncle to the Earl of Sandwich.—At Newmarket, Mrs. Frampton, widow of the Rev. Thomas Frampton, DD. formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's college.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.* At Ackford Randsé Wilbraham, Esq. of Rodehall, to Miss Sybilla Egerton, youngest daughter of the late Philip Egerton, Esq. of Oulton Park.

*Died.* At Millhouse, aged 73, George Twemlowe, Esq.—At Chester, aged 84, Benjamin Carter, sexton of the Parish Church of St. John Baptist. He had held that office sixty-seven years, during which space of time, on a moderate calculation, he is supposed to have buried eight thousand corpses, and the whole parish three times over.—At Runcorn, aged 35, Mrs. Walmsley, relict of James Walmsley, Esq. of North-Shields.—At Winnington, the Right Honourable Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn, of Penrhyn, in Carnarvonshire, in whom terminates one branch of the ancient and honourable family of the Pennants. His Lordship sat in several parliaments, as member for Liverpool: and no where could that populous and flourishing town have found a representative more capable of understanding and promoting its interests by his habits of application, thorough acquaintance with business, and complete knowledge of trade, and of commercial concerns. His connexions with the West Indies, had given him a full insight into our colonial system, and, both by advice, and by active interference, he was ever ready to advance its prosperity. But in no respect was his Lordship distinguished more honourably to himself, and more serviceably to his country, than by the magnificent improvements introduced by him into the county of Carnarvon; which must now deplore his loss. Patient, and thoughtful, in the arrangement, and spirited in the execution of his plans: he entered upon no measure which either in itself, or as an example, was not beneficial to all around him. It was thus that in the course of a few years the agriculture of his large possessions, and of the neighbouring country, made greater advances towards improvement, than it had done during several preceding centuries. It was thus, that by his countenance and assistance, the example

example was set of making this country accessible to itself, and to the world, by the opening of roads throughout almost every pass, among the mountains. These good works and their influence still remain: and while the friends of his Lordship lament his loss, they will find no common consolation, in reflecting that such lasting memorials exist, of a man, who throughout his life, did honour to his rank in society, and conferred upon a very extensive tract of his country; benefits, which have not very often been equalled by an individual. In 1765, his Lordship, then Mr. Pennant, married Ann Susannah, only child of Lieutenant General Hugh Warburton, of Winnington.—A London paper states that his Lordship has left his whole estate to George Dawkins, Esq.—This magnificent bequest was totally unlooked for, as from the circumstances of cutting off the entail, by which it had been before left in remainder, to Mr. Dawkins: they had not been in habits of friendly intercourse. It now appears however, that he asserted his right only to make the will of his noble relative, his own.

#### CORNWALL.

A beautiful specimen of virgin gold, was lately found in a tin stream work in this county. It is about the length and thickness of a lady's little finger, though less regularly formed, and weighs above two ounces. Its intrinsic value is equal to nine guineas, but as a specimen it is invaluable; for though gold has been frequently found in the stream works, and that in larger quantities than is generally known: this is unquestionably the largest, and most beautiful specimen ever found in Cornwall.

#### CUMBERLAND.

*Died.* At Stainton, near Pinrith. Mr. Benjamin Taylor, the celebrated bone setter—At Blackton, aged 92, John Kipling Esq.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.* At Bishops-Nympton, John Halse, Esq. aged 75, to Miss Gregory, of Exford, aged 15.—At Taunton, George James Riddell, Esq. of Beauchamp House, to Miss Laura Wood, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wood, of Taunton.—At Stoke Damarel, William Bedford, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's navy, to Miss Fanshawe, third daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Dock-yard, Plymouth Dock.

*Died.* At Dartmouth, Mrs. Harriet Hunt, wife of Thomas Holdsworth Hunt, Esq. of Oporto.—At Exmouth, Mrs. Turquand, wife of Thomas Turquand, Esq.—At Barnstaple, Monniere Roch, Esq. many years a respectable merchant and banker, in that town. He had been three times Mayor of that ancient corporation of which he had been a member upwards of fifty years.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.* At Lyme, the Rev. James Trigo, of Exeter, Pastor of the Methodist congregation; to Miss Harriet Peacock, youngest daughter of G. Peacock, Esq.

*Died.* At Ibberton, aged 38, the Rev. G. Wasse, rector of that parish.

#### DURHAM.

From the annual report of the Durham Infirmary, it appears, that the funds of that valuable institution, continue to improve, notwithstanding the pressure of increasing expense, and extended usefulness. Besides the patients remaining on the books in December 1806, 211 have been admitted, of whom 170 have been cured, 20 relieved, 4 irregular, 2 incurable, 11 have died, 25 remain on the books, and 94 children have been vaccinated. A valuable selection of books, proper for their use and meditation, has in the course of 1807 been presented to the Charity by the Rev. G. Bowyer, prebendary of Durham.

*Married.* At Monkwearmouth, Robert Gibbon, Esq. to Miss Hannah Johanna Harrison, daughter of Joseph Harrison, Esq. of Southwick.

*Died.*

*Died.* At Bishop-Auckland, aged 82, George Brownliss, Esq.—At Darlington, aged 81, Thomas Pickring, Esq.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.* At Gloucester, Francis G. G. Lee, Esq. of the Royal Marines, to Miss Healing, daughter of the late Thomas Healing, Esq. of Copesby—At Tewksbury, John Martin, Esq. of Great Washbourne to Mrs. Proctor, widow of the late M. Proctor, Esq.

*Died.* At Barfield House, Westbury, John Morgan, Esq. an alderman of the city of Bristol, a man who possessed the most affectionate qualities of heart, and who eminently acted up to the dictates of virtue; his character to be loved and admired, need but to be known, and his death will be lamented by every well-wisher to society.—At Hampton Common, Mr. Thomas Harrison, while sitting at his desk, looking over some papers, he fell down and expired, without a groan or a sigh.—At Bristol, aged 80, Mr. John Snell. His three sons (the youngest aged thirty) met together for the first time at his funeral.—At Hempstead Court, aged 29, Mrs. Lysons, wife of the Rev. Daniel Lysons.—At Bickner Court House, Miss Wyrhall, daughter of George Wyrhall, Esq. a lady of extensive knowledge, polite accomplishments, and most amiable manners; the poor have lost a most liberal and kind benefactress; her hand and heart, ever cheerfully uniting, like the good Samaritan, to distribute the balm of comfort to the afflicted, such was the exalted character of the amiable deceased, whose very sudden death, is universally regretted by a numerous circle of friends, who will ever revere her memory, and very long most sincerely deplore her loss.

Mr. James Moir, whose premature death is recorded in our last number page 196, to extraordinary natural abilities, and a sound understanding, joined a fund of acquired knowledge rarely excelled: Though from an early period of life, he was actively engaged in a line of business, but little favourable to literary pursuits, his moments of leisure were so well employed, that he not only made himself well acquainted with the best Classical Authors, but also, with very little assistance, attained a complete knowledge of the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. He was particularly fond of his native Dialect, which he had studied with great attention, and had made considerable progress in a Work, the want of which he often regretted, viz. “A Dictionary of the Scottish Language, Etymological as well as Explanatory,” it is probable however this work would have been anticipated by that about to be published by Dr. Jameson, which seems to have been projected and executed on the same plan as Mr. Moir’s. His taste in Music was delicate and refined, and he joined considerable practical ability to theoretical skill. At intervals he used to amuse himself with the study of Astrology, and there are few perhaps who are more deeply skilled in the mystic art, than the subject of this Memoir.—As a Man his manners were mild, gentle, and unassuming, his temper incapable of being ruffled, his mind was firm and determined, but always guided by reason, his love of independence was superior to every interested view, and he despised those little arts which but too frequently conduct to Fame and Fortune, by a nearer path than that of real merit. Altho’ so well calculated to amuse and instruct, as well by the fund of learning which he possessed, as by the nervous and brilliant language which he had always at command, he shrunk from the observation of the world, and studiously indulged in that sequestered quiet, which was his peculiar delight, and it was in order the better to enjoy this seclusion, that about six months ago he retired from the bustle of London with the hope of making the Library which he had collected for his amusement, the means of procuring him an income, to which his unambitious mind had set very narrow bounds. A cold caught while travelling in wet weather, brought on a complaint which terminated his existence, after an illness of five weeks, which he bore with that cheerful resignation which characterises the true Philosopher. The writer of these lines knew him well, and was happy in possessing his unreserved confidence: he in common with those few who were honoured with his intimacy, has to regret, not only a man of learning and judgment, but a truly good, and sincere Friend.

W. A.  
Dean street, Soho.

HAMPSHIRE.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.* At Southampton, Cosmo Gordon, Esq. Major of the 94th regiment, to Mrs. Roberts.

*Died.* At Winchester, aged 80, Mrs. Duthy, relict of John Duthy, Esq. formerly, Receiver General for the county.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.* At Eardisland, aged 72, the Rev. John Thomas, many years rector of Munkland in this county.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.* At Hoddesdon, aged 64, Mrs. Sarah White, wife of William White, Esq.—At Hitchin Priory, Mrs. Delme Radcliffe, wife of E. H. D. Radcliffe, Esq.—Near Stevenage, Miss Amelia Piggot, it appeared in evidence from a Mr. Smith, that he was accompanying the young Lady in question, from the house of a friend near Merton, at Crower's End, from the heavy fall of snow, the road being imperceptible, the horse went out of his track, and the chaise which they were in, was hurried down a precipice of nine feet in height, and turned completely over with a violent crash; Miss Piggot, a promising girl of eighteen years, was killed on the spot; Mr. Smith, by holding fast to the vehicle, escaped unhurt. The horse was so much hurt as rendered him useless, and was shot.—

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.* At Godmanchester, Mrs. Pearce, "the mother of Colonel Pearce. She was standing by the fire, when a spark set her veil in a blaze, which communicating to the other parts of her dress, burnt her in so shocking a manner as to cause her immediate death.

## KENT.

*Married.* At Lee, Jonathan Gwilt, Esq. of Southwark, to Miss Louisa Brandram, daughter of Samuel Brandram, Esq. of Lee Grove.—At Deptford, Joseph French, Esq. of East Hornden, Essex, to Miss Surridge, of Rainham.

*Died.* At Town Malling, Robert Cromp, Esq. many years chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Western Division of the County.—At Greenwich, Ralph Davison, Esq. nephew of the late Lieutenant Governor Browne, of the Island of Guernsey. His death was occasioned by an accident which he met with some years ago in humanely assisting to save the lives of the crew of his Majesty's cutter the Pigmy, cast upon the shore of that island, in a very dark and stormy night, when he unfortunately received a blow from a part of the rigging which was dashed against him by the wind with such violence as to occasion a fracture of his thigh bone, from the effects of which he never completely recovered. It may therefore be truly said that this young man has fallen a sacrifice to his laudable exertions in the cause of humanity. Subsequently to his temporary recovery he was appointed by the late administration to the situation of superintendent of the victualling department of Greenwich Hospital, a place which he occupied, till his death, with honour to himself and with advantage to that public and patriotic institution. It is but justice to his memory to add, that his general abilities, extensive information, and acknowledged intrepidity, were such as would have fitted him, but for this unfortunate accident, to have filled a more prominent station in the ranks of society. His numerous amiable qualities endeared him to all his friends and acquaintances, and render his premature death the subject of much regret.—At Maidstone, aged 73, Mr. John Down, master of the house of correction. He was one of the oldest keepers in the kingdom, having served in different offices of that prison fifty-seven years, and filled the various situations therein with fidelity and humanity.—At Southstreet, aged 93, Mr. John Edwards.—At Tunbridge Wells, John Wiggen, Esq. of Craven-hill.—At St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, aged 83, —— Coffee. It is supposed he was the last survivor of the

the crew of the *Centurion*, the ship in which Lord Anson circumnavigated the globe in 1740.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.* At Liverpool, William Evans, Esq. of Cotton-Hall, Denbighshire, to Miss Bonsall, only daughter of the late William Bonsall, Esq.—At Eccles, Lieutenant Richard Oldham Jenoway, of the Royals, to Miss Hannah Middleton, third daughter of John Middleton, Esq. of Barton-House.—At the Friends Meeting-House, Cawshawbooth, Mr. James Midgley, of Buerell, near Rochdale, to Miss Martha Haworth, second daughter of James Haworth, Esq. of Shuttleworth-hall.

*Died.* At Lancaster, aged 89, Mrs. Tindall, relict of Henry Tindall, Esq.—At Liverpool, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Tyer.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

During the violent storm of Thursday the 14th of January, a windmill belonging to Mr. Hives, of Hose, near Melton-Mowbray, was blown down with a most tremendous crash. Mr. Hives and his son had left the mill just before the event took place, leaving the journeyman by himself. The poor fellow, on the fabric beginning to give way, became alarmed for his safety, and as not a moment was to be lost, precipitated himself from the top to the bottom of the stairs, and bounded over the fence which enclosed the mill, when he lost his footing and fell down. At this instant the whole came down within a few feet of the spot where he lay, without doing him the least injury; so remarkable an escape from inevitable destruction is scarcely on record. The post, cross-trees, and all the principal timber of the mill, together with the boards and geers, are so broken (the shaft only excepted) that they are absolutely irreparable.

*Died.* At Leicester, aged 27, Mrs. Vaughan, wife of the Rev. Edward T. Vaughan. Aged 65, Mr. Maule, surgeon. He was the oldest member of the profession in that place, and deservedly esteemed as an able practitioner, a kind and affectionate father, and a sincere friend. Aged 81, Mr. John Coltmann. His unsullied integrity, enlightened candour, and warm philanthropy, has left indelible impressions of esteem and regret amongst the few friends with whom his modest and secluded habits permitted him to associate. He bore a very painful disorder with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation, and his whole life afforded (particularly towards its close) a striking illustration of the power of genuine christianity.—At Leir, (of which he had been rector upwards of forty years,) aged 76, the Rev. George Mason.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.* At Spalding, G. M. Edmonds, Esq. to Miss Robinson, only daughter of John Robinson, Esq. of Gosberton.

*Died.* At Lincoln, aged 56, the Rev. Robert Wharton, chancellor of the cathedral church of Lincoln, archdeacon of Stowe, and rector of Sigglesthorpe, in the county of York. He was of a very respectable family in the bishopric of Durham, and was brought up at Eton, and thence went to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in classical learning as a medallist. Being cotemporary with the bishop of Lincoln and Mr. Pitt, he was patronized by both, receiving from the latter, perhaps, the only church preferment he ever gave unsolicited, the valuable living of Epworth, in this county, which being unpleasant, as a residence, and dangerous to his health, he resigned, upon being presented, by the same patron, to the living of Sigglesthorpe, in Holderness. His death is deeply lamented by his family and by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.—At South Luffenham, William Trollope, Esq. brother of Sir John Trollope, Bart.—At Clea, near Grimsby, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Fredlington, a maiden lady. This penurious old lady, besides being possessed of landed property, worth about 6000*l.* had amassed the immense sum of nearly 5000 guineas which she had carefully tied up in linen bags, containing 100 guineas each. Her affections were not, however, fixed on gold alone, for in addition to the above sum she had hoarded silver and copper, weighing

weighing upwards of five stone. A poor man, aged 81, who has been some years in the Trinity-House, at Hull, is supposed to be heir to her property.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Died.* At Cwm Caron, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. Williams.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.* At Horkesley, Charles Rooke, Esq. captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Watson, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Watson, of Westwood House, Essex.—At Raveningham, Captain Hodge, of the 7th light dragoons, to Miss Maria Bacon, youngest daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, premier baronet of England.

*Died.* At Yarmouth, aged 76, after a paralytic affliction of twenty-nine years, Captain James Harward.—At Egmore, aged 56, Mr. Thomas Purdy. Seldom have the pages of an obituary been called upon to record a character more worthy of mention than this; his memory will long survive in the minds of those numerous connections and friends who enjoyed the pleasure of his society, and who constantly experienced the effects of a disposition, kind, hospitable, and affectionate, of a heart, generous, sincere, and truly benevolent. As a scientific agriculturist, his skill and knowledge has been long recognized and allowed by the most competent judges. Much more might be said, but a character really good and amiable, and such was truly his, needs no laboured praise nor false panegyric.—At Hayneford, aged 28, Rachael, the wife of the Rev. Joseph L'oste, rector of that parish.—At Swaffham, aged 73, Mrs. Balls, relict of the late Richard Balls, Esq. of Catfield.—At Thrixtton, aged 73, Walter Barton, Esq.—At Tuxford, aged 74, Mrs. C. Page. She was borne to the grave by four of her neighbours, whose united ages amounted to two hundred and sixty-four years, and was followed by her husband, who is in his eighty-seventh year.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Married.* At Hartburn, the Rev. Thomas Davidson, vicar of that parish, to Miss Sarah Hall, of North Middleton.

*Died.* At Newcastle, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Baker. Her loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whose wants she administered with the greatest liberality. Her last act of charity was to the widows and orphans of Blyth, &c.—Aged 60, Mrs. Kitching, relict of the Rev. James Kitching, vicar of Pickhill, Yorkshire.—Aged 25, Mrs. Clara Sorsbie, wife of Benjamin Sorsbie, Esq.—At Morpeth, aged 90, Mr. Benjamin Thompson.—At Unthank Hall, John Tweddell, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Northumberland.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.* At Atherborough, the Rev. H. I. Madock, of Blany Hall, near Leicester, to Miss Catharine Harvey, of Tille, in this county.

*Died.* At Nottingham, aged 19, Mr. Christopher Hogarth, son of the Rev. G. Hogarth of Munsby Chapel, Lincolnshire: a youth of most exemplary conduct, whose death will be long and deservedly lamented by the family and his friends.—At Burton Joyce, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Oldacres, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Oldacres of Woodborough.—At Newark, Mrs. Sketchley, wife of Samuel Sketchley, Esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. James Griffith, A. M. senior Fellow of University College, is unanimously elected Master of that Society in the room of the Rev. Nathaniel Wetherell, D. D. deceased.

The Rev. Edward Christopher Dowdeswell, D. D. is appointed a Canon of Christ Church, in the room of the late Bishop of Carlisle, now Archbishop of York.

Messrs. Charles Milman Mount, and William Buckland, of Corpus Christi College, the Rev. Thomas Faucett, and the Hon. William Beauchamp,

**Lyon of Christ Church.**—The Rev. James Grooby, and Thomas Chamber, of Worcester College, Rev. William Dobson of St. John's College; Rev. Daniel Wayland, and Mr. Robert Booth Rawes, of St. Edmund Hall.—The Rev. William Jenkins of Oriel College.—The Rev. Richard Griffith of Jesus College, Rev. Stephen Woodgate, and Rev. Joseph Rawlins Henderson, of Trinity College, and Rev. G. Watson Hutchinson, of Lincoln College, B. A. are admitted Masters of Arts.

Messrs. Edward Allen, Charles Henrick Prescot, and Henry Dawson Roundell, of Brasen nose College.—Liscombe Clarke of New College.—Henry Woolcombe, William Roles, and Thomas Badin Powel, of Oriel College.—John Wynn Eyton, and Thomas Owen, of Christ Church; and Edwyn Sandys, of St. John's College; are admitted Bachelors of Arts.

Mr. Joseph Pring, Student in Music, of Magdalen Hall; is admitted Bachelor and Doctor in Music; and Mr. William Russell, Student in Music, of the same Hall; Bachelor of Music.

The Rev. William Adams, M. A. Student of Divinity, of Pembroke College; and Vicar of Hulstead in Essex, is admitted Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, Grand Compounder.

The Rev. Hamlet Harrison, M. A. Student in Divinity, of Brasen nose College; is admitted Bachelor in Divinity, Grand Compounder.

The Rev. Francis Skuray, of Lincoln College; Josias Pratt, of St. Edmund Hall, B. A. and the Rev. John Tench, M. A. of Brasen nose College; Students in Divinity, are admitted Bachelors in Divinity.

The Rev. Samuel Locke, M. A. Student in Divinity, of Wadham College, is admitted Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity.

John Mitchell, Esq. B. A. of Christ Church; the Rev. George Arnold; the Rev. Gregory Raymond, B. A. and John Round, Esq. B. A. of Balliol; and the Rev. Edward Bather, B. A. of Oriel College; are admitted Masters of Arts, Grand Compounders.

The Rev. Michael Marlow, D. D. President of St. John's College, is unanimously elected one of the curators of the Theatre, in the room of the Rev. Henry Richards, D. D. late Rector of Exeter College; and Messrs. William Rhodes M. A. of Worcester college; and George Valentine Cox, B. A. of New College; are unanimously elected Coroners, according to the term of the charter granted to the University by King Charles the First.

The Rev. H. Barry, A. M. is elected and admitted Fellow of Queens College, on the new foundation.

The Rev. James Tomlin, M. A. Fellow of Queens College, has been appointed by Earl Grey, one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

**Died.** At Oxford, aged 66, the Rev. Joseph Chapman, D. D. President of Trinity College.—At Oxford, Mrs. Bricknell, relict of William Bricknell, Esq. of Evenload, in Worcestershire.—At Oxford, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Wickham, relict of the late Rev. W. Wickham, of Garsington.—At Bolden House, aged 60, Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart. an active Magistrate for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and one of the Verderers of Whichwood forest—a Gentleman sincerely regretted; both as a great public as well as a private loss; and whose integrity and abilities, as Chairman of the quarter sessions for this county for upwards of twenty years, were so conspicuous as to render panegyric unnecessary.—At Swalcliffe, the Rev. John Carswell, vicar of that parish, and formerly fellow of New college.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

**Married.** At Great Ness, William Payne, Esq. of the Red House, to Miss Margaret Mansell.

**Died.** At Heath House, near Ludlow, Mrs. Beale, relict of the late Thomas Beale, Esq.—At Cleobury Mortimer, aged 86, Thomas Wall, Esq. He regularly hunted his own hounds upwards of fifty years, and within the last ten years, has been in at the death of Fox, Hare, and Otter.—At Upper Berwick, Samuel Darby, Esq.—At Oswestry, aged 97, Mrs. Catherine Jones.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

**Married.** At Yeovil, Lieut. William Pitcher, of his Majesty's late ship Anson,

to Miss Row, daughter of William Row, Esq. of Lyde House.—At Taunton St. Mary, John Brooks, Esq. to Miss Hallett.

*Died.* At Bath, aged 50, the Right Hon. George Evelyn Boscowen, Viscount Falmouth. His Lordship was Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, Recorder of Penzance and Truro, and Colonel of the Cornwall Fencible Light Dragoons. He is succeeded in his honours and estates, by his son, the Hon. Edward Boscowen.—Aged 99, Abraham Lindo, Esq. a man of most retentive memory. He was so well acquainted with the writings of Milton, Pope, &c. that he could repeat their works verbatim, and was in full possession of his faculties, until the moment of his dissolution. By his death, Society has lost one of its greatest ornaments, and his relations and numerous acquaintance, a most valued and sincere friend.—Lady Blunden, wife of Sir John Blunden, Bart. of Castle Blunden, in Ireland.—John Heyne, Esq. of Ashburnham Green, Derbyshire.—Mrs. Mangles, relict of Robert Mangles, Esq. of Milson Street.—Aged 53, Walter Hill, Esq. of Ross, in Herefordshire.—Robert Clare, Esq. late of Devizes.—The Hon. Mrs. Hewitt, sister to the Hon. and Rev. Viscount Lifford, Dean of Armagh.—In Walcot Poor-house, aged 107, James Waite. He was born in the house adjoining the White Horse cellar, opposite Walcot Church, and was never out of his parish a twelvemonth together. He lived as a servant to old “Squire Hooper” sixteen years, but was the greater part of his life a chairman. He remembered when there were only eighty houses in the parish of Walcot, and no poor rates. By his first wife, he had fifteen children, one of whom survives him.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.* At Stoke upon Trent, John Campbell, Esq. of South Lambeth, to Miss Wright, of Sheldene.

*Died.* At Cannock, aged 24, in consequence of a fall, from his horse, while hunting, the Rev. John Metcalfe.—At Dimsdale, Luke Bennett, Esq.—At Marchington Woodlands, aged 95, John Allen, better known by the name, of Jack the Miller. In his youth, he was noted for his athletic exertions, and though diminutive in stature, in successive jumping he was esteemed to be a man that was not to be matched.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Died.* At Beccles, aged 60, Mr. William Scriggs, joint manager of a company of Comedians, well known in that neighbourhood, a man possessed of much comic humour and anecdote, and highly respected as a social companion.—Aged 54, Mr. John Lincoln, corn merchant. His death was occasioned by rashly emerging his feet in cold water during a severe attack of the gout.—Joshua Willis, of Raydon. It appeared in evidence before the Coroner, that early in the morning, he had left his shirt, along with the rest of his clothes in his chamber, and walked naked to a guide post, on the road leading from Raydon to Stoke, on which he was found hanging by his arms, soon after being taken to the next house, he died in consequence of his having, in a fit of frenzy, beaten and bruised himself against the post on which he was found hanging. It appeared, that he belonged to a society of fanatics, and that he had for some days before been insane, and almost distracted; that his mind was loaded concerning a future state, and that he had frequently expressed a wish to die on that very guide post, as our Saviour had died upon the cross.

#### SURREY.

*Married.* At Newington, Robert Fillingham, Esq. of Guildford-street to Miss Burne, eldest daughter of Thomas Burne, Esq. of Walworth.

*Died.* At Shire, near Guildford, aged 68, Mrs. Ann Duncomb, relict of the late Rev. T. Duncomb, many years rector of that parish.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.* At Brighton, James Alderton, Esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss E. Elderton, of Brighton.

*Died.* At Brighton, aged 81, Mrs. Coldecall, relict of the Rev. Charles Coldecall,

**Coldecall**, Prebendary of Rochester, and Vicar of Ashburnham in this county.—William Hoare, Esq. of Bridge-street, London.—At *Leves*, aged 67, Edward Campion, Esq. of Chichester. His loss is much lamented, not less by those who continually experienced the most cordial friendship from him, than by those who have experienced his repeated liberality. He possessed every Christian virtue, and being blessed with a very ample fortune, it gave him an opportunity of relieving the wants of the necessitous. In all public institutions of Charity, his name was always to be found, and never did the deserving petitioner go from his door unrelieved.—At *Chichester*, aged 97, Abraham Frankun, Esq.—At *Paxhill*, Mrs. Crawford, wife of Gibbs Crawford, Esq.—At *Sullingham*, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Dixon, relict of the late R. Dixon, Esq. of Pimlico.—At *Shoreham*, Henry Medley, Esq. Barrack master.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

**Married.** At *Birmingham*, the Rev. J. Cocken, of Bristol, to Miss Jones, of the Crescent, Birmingham.—At *Stratford-upon-Avon*, the Rev. James Davyport, D. D. vicar of that place, to Miss Margaret Webb.

**Died.** *Birmingham*, aged 77, Mr. John Bryan, who had been thirty eight years Tyler to the St. Albans Lodge of Freemasons. His remains were interred with Masonic honours in St. Bartholomew's Chapel yard, attended by the brethren of St. Albans, St. Pauls, and the Royal Arch Lodges.

#### WESTMORELAND.

**Died.** At *Kirkland*, aged 45, Mr. Robert Hodgson, adjutant of the Kendal and Lonsdale Volunteers.—At *Kendal*, aged 100, Mr. Tyson.

#### WILTSHIRE.

**Married.** At *Christian Malford*, Robert Middleton Atty, Esq. youngest son of James Atty, Esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire, to Miss Margaret Lucy Willis, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Willis, Archdeacon of Wells.

**Died.** At *Milsham*, Mrs. Warneford, relict of the Rev. John Warneford, formerly rector of Basingham, Lincolnshire, and Camden's Professor of History in the University of Oxford,—At *Chippenham*, Basil Alves, Esq. Captain in the Royal Marines. He was at the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar.—At *Penleigh*, near Westbury, in consequence of an apoplectic seizure, Gilbert Trove Beckett Turner, Esq. In 1796 he served the office of High Sheriff for Wilts.—At *Bradford*, the Rev. Edward Bowles, rector of that parish, formerly of Hertford college, Oxford.—At *Warminster*, Charles Webb, Esq.—At *Highworth*, aged 47, James Crowdly, Esq.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

**Married.** At *Blockley Church*, Charles Cockerell, Esq. of Seizencott, in Gloucestershire, to the Hon. Harriet Rushout, daughter of the late Lord Northwick.

**Died.** At *Worcester*, Richard Rowlands, Esq. He served the office of mayor of that city in 1801.

#### YORKSHIRE.

**Married.** At *Pontefract*, James Banks, of Wakefield, Esq. to Miss Mary Barnard, daughter of the late L. Bolder Barnard, of South Cave, Esq.—At *Bruntingham*, William Johnston, Esq. of Wandsworth, Surry, to Miss Nelson, the only surviving daughter of William Nelson, Esq.—At *Harewood*, near Leeds, Mr. John Benson, of East Keswick, aged 75, to Mrs. Fowler, of the same place, aged 85. The loving couple appeared in the highest spirits when going to pay their devoirs at the altar of Hymen. The bride, during the last century, has hoarded cash, almost all gold, to the amount of 2,000l.

**Died.** At *York*, aged 80, Mr. Harry Abbey, one of the common-councilmen for Micklegate ward.—At *Wakefield*, aged 46, Daniel Smalpage, Esq.—At *Redhill*, *Sheffield*, Mr. William Dunn, engineer.—At *Middleton Tyas*, aged

**102, Barbara Macknay.** During her long life she enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and retained the perfect possession of all her faculties to the last hour of her existence.—At *Otringham*, in Holderness, aged 18, Mr. William Gibson, son of Mr. Jonathan Gibson. On returning from shooting, after having drawn the charge of shot from his piece, he struck the butt end against a beam, in order to shake the powder into his hand, which he had placed on the muzzle, when the powder exploded, and shattered his hand and arm so dreadfully as to occasion his death in ten days afterwards.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in council for the year 1808.

**Bedfordshire**—Richard Orlebar, of Puddington, Esq. **Berkshire**—William Congreve, of Aldermaston Park, Esq. **Bucks**—Richard Dayrell, of Lillington Dayrell, Esq. **Cambridge and Huntingdonshire**—Sir Henry Peyton, of Emneth, Bart. **Cheshire**—Charles Trelawney Brereton, of Shotwick Park, Esq. **Cumberland**—Thomas Irwin, of Justice Town, Esq. **Derbyshire**—Postponed. **Devonshire**—Sir Henry Carew, of Haccombe, Bart. **Dorsetshire**—Nicholas Charles Damier, of Upway, Esq. **Essex**—John Coggen, of Wanstead, Esq. **Gloucestershire**—Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, of Flaxley Abbey, **Herefordshire**—Samuel Peploe, of Garnatone, Esq. **Hertfordshire**—James Smith, of Ashlyns-hall, Esq. **Kent**—Charles Milnes, of Preston Park, Esq. **Leicestershire**—John Finch Simpson, of Lounde Abbey, Esq. **Lincolnshire**—The Hon. Wm. Beauclerc, commonly called Lord W. Beauclerc, of Radbourn. **Monmouthshire**—William Morgan, of Mambilad, Esq. **Norfolk**—John Thurston Mott, of Barawingham, Esq. **Northampton**—George Fleet Evans, of Laxton, Esq. **Northumberland**—Cuthbert Ellison, of Broomhouse, Esq. **Nottinghamshire**—John Manners Sutton, of Kelham, Esq. **Oxfordshire**—The Hon. Thomas Parker, of Esham-Hall, Esq. **Rutlandshire**—Thomas Bryan, of Stoke, Esq. **Shropshire**—Ralph Browne Wyld Browne, of Coughley, Esq. **Somersetshire**—Charles Kemys Tyne, of Haleswell, Esq. **Staffordshire**—Postponed. **Southampton**—George Hanbury Mitchell, of Tichfield Lodge, Esq. **Suffolk**—John Vernon, of Nacton, Esq. **Sussex**—William Stanford, of Reston, Esq. **Warwickshire**—Postponed. **Wiltshire**—John Holton, of Grittleton, Esq. **Worcestershire**—Sir John Pakington, of Westwood, Bart. **Yorkshire**—William Joseph Denison, of Ayton, Esq.

Appointed by the council of the Prince of Wales:

**Cornwall**—John Tillie Coryton, of Crocadon, Esq.

#### LENT CIRCUITS.

**HOME CIRCUIT.** Before Baron Macdonald and Mr. Justice Heath.

**Hertfordshire**, Saturday, March 3, Hertford.—**Essex**, Monday, March 7, Chelmsford.—**Kent**, Monday, March 14, Maidstone.—**Sussex**, Monday, March 21, Horsham.—**Surrey**, Thursday, March 24, Kingston.

**NORFOLK CIRCUIT.** Before Lord Ellenborough and Mr. Justice Grose.

**Buckinghamshire**, Saturday, March 5, Aylesbury.—**Bedfordshire**, Thursday, March 10, Bedford.—**Huntingdonshire**, Saturday, March 12, Huntingdon.—**Cambridgeshire**, Tuesday, March 15, Cambridge.—**Norfolk**, Saturday, March 19, Thetford.—**Suffolk**, Thursday, March 24, Bury St. Edmunds.

**OXFORD CIRCUIT.** Before Mr. Justice Chamberlain and Baron Graham.

**Berkshire**, Monday, March 7, Reading.—**Oxfordshire**, Wednesday, March 9, Oxford.—**Worcestershire**, Saturday, March 12, Worcester.—**City of Worcester**, Same day, City of Worcester.—**Gloucestershire**, Wednesday, March 16, Gloucester.—**City of Gloucester**, Same day, City of Gloucester.—**Monmouthshire**, Saturday, March 19, Monmouth.—**Herefordshire**, Tuesday, March 22, Hereford.—**Shropshire**, Saturday, March 26, Shrewsbury.—**Staffordshire**, Wednesday, March 30, Stafford.

**MIDLAND CIRCUIT.** Before Sir James Mansfield and Baron Wood.

**Northampton**, Saturday, March 5, Northampton.—**Rutland**, Friday, March 11, Oakham.—**Lincolnshire**, Saturday, March 12, Lincoln.—**City of Lincoln**. Same day, City of Lincoln.—**Nottinghamshire**, Friday, March 18, Nottingham.—**Town of Nottingham**, Same day, Town of Nottingham.—**Derbyshire**, Wednesday,

Wednesday,

**Wednesday, March, 23, Derby.**—*Leicester*, Monday, March 28, Castle of Leicester.—*Borough of Leicester*, Same day, Borough of Leicester.—*City of Coventry*, Friday, April 1, City of Coventry.—*Warwickshire*, Saturday, April 2, Warwick.

**WESTERN CIRCUIT.** Before Baron Thompson and Sir Giles Rooke.

*Southampton*, Tuesday, March 8, at the Castle of Winchester.—*Wiltshire*, Saturday, March 12, at Old Sarum.—*Dorset*, Wednesday, March 16, at Dorchester.—*Devon*, Monday, March 21, at the Castle of Exeter.—*City and County of Exeter*, Same day, at Guildhall.—*Cornwall*, Saturday, March 26, at Launceston.—*Somerset*, Saturday, April 2, at the Castle of Launceston.

**NORTHERN CIRCUIT.** Before Sir Soulden Laurence and Sir Simon Le Blanc, Knight.

*City and County of York*, Saturday, March 5, at the Guildhall of the City of York.—*Yorkshire*, Same day, at the Castle of York.—*Lancashire*, Wednesday, March 18, at the Castle of Lancaster.

**WALES.**

The county of Glamorgan has taken the lead in a measure of the highest importance to the welfare, not only of that principality, but of the country in general. Our intercourse with Russia being suspended, hemp and flax necessarily advance in price, this then is the period to render ourselves independent of that power with respect to those articles. The easiest, most effectual, and most profitable method of reclaiming the marsh lands in Wales, would be by sowing hemp, which in a year or two usually leaves the soil firm enough for potatoes, or even corn. The intelligent mind of Richard Crawshay, Esq. of Merthyr, has suggested the introduction of the system into Glamorganshire, and at the last quarter sessions for the county a subscription was commenced for supporting an experiment to the extent of fifty acres.

**Married.** At *Llanfaeoleg*, Anglesea, John Williams, Esq. of Treffos, receiver general, to Miss Goddard, of Holyhead.

**Died.** Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, at *Swansra*, Mrs. Mansel, relict of the late Edward William Richard Mansel, Esq. of Strady. She was daughter of the late Sir Edward Vaughan Mansel, Bart. and sole heiress of Sir Edward Sherwin Mansel. Richard Gough Aubrey, Esq. of Yneskewin, Breconshire.—At *Presteign*, Radnorshire, aged 78, the Rev. Richard Smith, vicar of Stow, in Salop, and of Norton, in Herefordshire.—At *Llwynmadock*, Breconshire, aged 69, Edward Thomas, Esq. a gentleman universally respected and beloved, in whose death the poor have to regret the loss of a liberal benefactor, and the public a zealous and upright magistrate.—At *Cardigan*, Mrs. Ferrier, wife of John Ferrier, Esq. captain in the royal Cardigan militia.—At *Rhos Llanerehryg*, near Wrexham, aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, widow. She had seventeen children, sixty-eight grand-children, and thirty-six great grand-children. She was left a widow, with a numerous train of infants, without any means of support but her own industry and the assistance of her three eldest children, who all laboured hard at the loom, to maintain themselves and the younger branches. For the last thirty years she practised midwifery, with great credit and success, and had assisted at the birth of 4680 children.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in council for the year 1808.

**SOUTH WALES.**—*Carmarthenshire*. Morgan Price Lloyd, of Giansevin, Esq.—*Pembroke*. John Hensleigh Allen, of Carselly, Esq.—*Cardigan*. Morgan Jones, of Panthyslis, Esq.—*Glamorgan*. The Hon. William Booth Gray, of Duffryn.—*Brecon*. Postponed.—*Radnor*. Thomas Thomas, of Penkerrig, Esq.

**NORTH WALES.**—*Merioneth*. Lewis Price Edwards, of Tolgarth, Esq.—*Carnarvonshire*. Robert Thomas Carreg, of Carreg, Esq.—*Anglesea*. Edward Jones, of Cromleck, Esq.—*Montgomeryshire*. Robert Knight, of Gwernygoe, Esq.—*Denbighshire*. Richard Henry Kenrick, of Nantelwydd, Esq.—*Flintshire*. Thomas Lloyd, of Trebzerdd, Esq.

**SCOTLAND.**

**Married.** At *Edinburgh*. Lieut. Col. Wilkinson Lester Kaye, late of the 21st Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Peter

Peter Murray, adjutant General of Bengal.—John Lawson, Esq. of Carimirm, W. S. to Miss Isabella Robertson, daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq. Keeper of the Records in Scotland.—Capt. Lacon, of the 72 regt. to Miss Jane Stirling, of Dundee.—At Lauriston, Andrew Bell Paton, Esq. to Miss Euphemia Pearson, youngest daughter of Mr. John Pearson, Merchant, Edinburgh.—At Logie, the Rev. Patrick Mc Farlane, of Kippen, to Miss Catherine Clason, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Clason.—At Paisley, James Gibson, Esq. to Miss A. Pollock, daughter of John Pollock, Esq.

*Died.* At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Finlayson D. D. one of the ministers of the High Church, and professor of Logic, in the University.—aged 80, Mrs. Katherine Ramsay.—Patrick Maxton, Esq. banker.—Francis Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton.—At Rozelle, Ayrshire, the Right Hon. George Lindsay Cranfurd, Earl of Craufurd, and Lindsay, Viscount Garnock, Lord Lieut. of the county of Fife, and Colonel of the Fifeshire Militia.—At Amisfield, the Right Hon. Francis Charteris Lord Elcho. His life, was a series of kindness, which endeared him to all ranks in Society. Benevolence and Charity formed his character, in filial affection and obedience he was unexampled, as well as in all the other relative duties. As a friend, a husband, and a father, the sincerity of his attachments, the suavity of his manners, and the sterling worth of his domestic virtues, secured to him that degree of tender affection from all his connexions, which can only be estimated by the deep sorrow that his death has occasioned. He was sincere and undisguised in his friendship. Dignity without pride, and humility without meanness, were happily blended, through the whole tenor of his blameless conduct. He bore a most painful illness with uncommon fortitude, Christian patience and resignation, and his loss will be long and universally deplored.—At Linktown, of Kercaldy, in the 43 year of his ministry, the Rev. James Keraldie.—At Glasgow, Mr. Daniel McArthur, one of the master's of the Grammar School.—Robert Cowan, Esq. surgeon.—At Dumfries, aged 88, Thomas Maxwell, Esq. of Drumpark.—At Torholicworld, aged 72, the Rev. James Mc Millan, minister of that parish.—At Balgavis, Mrs. Margaret Strachan, widow of the late Walter Gray, Esq. of Carse.—At Lympston, Robert Hunter, Esq. younger, of Thurston.—At Achavelling, aged 88, Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Springfield.—At Lanark, aged 54, John Wilson, Esq. Town Clerk of that borough, an office which he had filled with the highest credit for thirty four years.

## IRELAND.

General Report of the House of Industry, in Dublin, from 5th Jan. 1807, to 5th Jan. 1808.

In the House 5th Jan. 1807	2418
Admitted since.*	6148

Gross produce of the labour of the adult Poor employed in Manufactures	L1324 15 4
Gros produce of the labour of Children in the Asylum.	1270 1 10

Total produce of Labour, for 1807, 2594 17 2

The number in the House at the time of making the Report, was 2151, of whom 670 are children in the asylum and nurseries; 278 patients in the infirmary and Hardwicke Fever Hospital; 749 infirm and incapable of Labour; 52 Lunatics; 34 Ideots; 6 Deaf and Dumb, and 10 Blind. 144 are employed as nurses, and in other domestic services; and 308 in manufactures.

General Report of the Penitentiary, for young Criminals, from 1801, to 5th Jan. 1808.

Young Convicts sentenced to Transportation,	50
Young Criminals committed by Magistrates,	249
	299

\* No account is given of dismissals or deaths, which makes the report less satisfactory than could be wished.

of which 17 have been apprenticed to Trades, 7 pardoned by the Lord Lieutenant, 44 have enlisted into the Army and Navy, 110 discharged in consequence of amendment, 33 transferred for good conduct to the House of Industry, 11 escaped on the first establishment of this Institution, 76 Remain in the penitentiary, and only one has died.

The 76 who remain in the penitentiary are employed as follows, 11 are taught to read and write only, 22 are Weavers, 21 Winders, 11 Shoemakers, and 11 Combmakers. The gross produce of the labour of the Boys since the Institution of the Penitentiary, is as follows.

1802	-	L.24	1	2
1803	-	56	18	6
1804	-	110	2	8
1805	-	155	8	4
1806	-	162	7	10
1807	-	188	5	10

**Married.** At *Dublin*, Alexander Perceval, Esq. of Temple House, Sligo, to Miss L'Estrange, daughter of Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County.—At *Dublin*, Thomas Gale, Esq. Captain of the 87th Regiment, to Miss Thomas, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Thomas.—Hulton King, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Talbot, of Borris Castle.—At *Waterford*, Capt. Kettlewell, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Hammond.

At *Cork*, William Busteed, Esq. of Larchfield, to Miss Colthurst, daughter of John Colthurst, Esq. of Dripsey Castle.—Malachy Callaghan, Esq. of *Dublin*, to Miss Sullivan, of Knockduff, Cork.—John Beamish, of Killmalow, Esq. to Miss Teulon, daughter of John Teulon, Esq.—At *Loughgule*, George Richard Golding, Esq. Captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Georgina Hume, second daughter of the late Rev. Travers Hume, D. D. Rector of Ardee, Louth.

**Died.** At *Dublin*, John Vernon, Esq. of Clontarf Castle.—Aged 79, Mrs. Jane King, relict of the Rev. Beather King, D. D. and grand daughter of Robert Barclay, Esq. author of an "Apology for the People called Quakers."—Aged 50, Mrs. Farren, of Dorset-Street, aunt of the Countess of Derby.—At *Clashmore*, Kyrie Allen, Esq.—At *Cork*, Noel Mannix, Esq.—At *Tralee*, the Rev. Edward Day, D. D. Archdeacon of Ardfert, and Vicar General of Ardfert, and Aghadoe.—At *Bere Island*, Cork, Mrs. Henderson, relict of the late Rev. Arthur Henderson, of Carrick-on-Shannon.—At *Newmarket*, on Fergus, aged 96, Michael O'Farrel, who for seventy years had been recognized and acknowledged as King of the mendicant tribe of the province of Ulster.

## FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

**Died.** At *Seringapatam*, Capt. Robert Barclay, the 2nd Battalion, 5th regiment of Native Infantry. With excellent natural and acquired talents, this gentleman united a warm and friendly heart, as an officer, the uniform success of his efforts on every occasion, when they were called into the field, best speak his merit, and as a valuable member of society the universal sorrow excited by his loss, sufficiently establishes for the consolation of his relatives this certainty, that as he lived beloved, so has he died deeply regretted.—At the *Cape of Good Hope*, Andrew Barnard, Esq. Secretary to the Colony, which he had filled with great credit since the commencement of Lord Macartney's government in 1797, till the restoration of the colony to Holland by the peace of Amiens, and to which he was again appointed by the late ministry, under the government of Lord Caledon. Mr. Barnard was son of the late Dr. Barnard, Bishop of Lismore, and married Lady Anne Lindsay, (the writer of the once popular ballad of "Auld Robia Gray") sister of the Earl of Balcaras, who survives him.

The following account of a singular phenomenon we give from an American Newspaper: we have retained the names, as tending to authenticate the facts.

GREENFIELD,

GREENFIELD, December 19.—On Monday morning last, the 14th inst, in the vicinity of this place, several bodies of stone were discovered, which appeared to have descended from the regions above.—Several pieces of this stone were shewn me by different persons, by whom the fact was so well attested as to make it impossible altogether to disbelieve it. But being resolved to get the best of evidence of such an extraordinary occurrence, which the nature of the cause could admit, I devoted this day, in company with the Rev. Mr. Holly, in visiting the different places where the stones had fallen.

The first place we visited is about 3 1-2 miles in a northeasterly direction from my house, in a lot firmly covered with grass, about 25 rods from the house of Elijah Seeley. The breach here made in the ground was about 4 feet diameter, and nearly the same depth, in a rather sloping direction, which was occasioned by the stone striking a shelly rock and glancing. The rock on which the stone fell was much shattered, and the stone itself very much broken, the largest pieces weighing not more than six or eight pounds; the quantity altogether about a bushel. A quart or two of these fragments we gathered here; the greater part having been previously carried away by the inhabitants. By the fall and glancing of the stone, the dirt and sod were strewed two or three rods round the breach, and several pieces of sod carried before the fragments to the lowest depth to which they sunk in the earth, and were removed by myself. Mr. Seeley and his wife say that just after day-light, they saw vivid flashes of light in rapid succession for five or six seconds; and in about a minute afterwards it was followed with a dreadful explosion resembling three cannon fired in quick succession, ending in a cracking rumbling noise; that about ten o'clock the same morning, going into this lot just back of his house, he discovered the breach in the ground above described, and conceiving it to have been caused by something discharged from above, at the time he heard the explosion, he called his wife out to witness the facts; and in the course of the day it was visited by all the neighbourhood. Mr. Seeley and his wife are sober, discreet, and intelligent persons, implicitly to be relied on.

The next place we went to view was about four miles N. E. from the first, in the court yard of Mr. William Prince, a respectable and wealthy farmer. The court yard is a grass plat, smooth as a carpet, and firmly trodden. Here we found a hole, about the size of a post hole, two feet two inches in depth, from which had been taken, on the evening of the aforesaid Monday, a stone weighing thirty-five pounds, the texture and appearance of which resembled exactly the one which fell at Seeley's. Mr. Prince and his wife and sons (men grown) give the same account of the flashes and explosion as was given above, with this further particular, that they heard about a minute after the explosion, the fall of the stone, at the noise of which they were much alarmed, but could not discover the cause. After it was light Mr. Prince went out, and passing across the door yard discovered a hole in the grass plat, only twenty seven feet from his house. The ground appears fresh broken, and no dirt thrown out. He looked into it, but could see nothing, and no further discovery was made until evening, when his sons returned from a town meeting at Weston, where they heard of the fall of the stone at Seeley's. This induced them to examine further the hole in the court yard. On hauling out the dirt which lay loosely over the stone, they soon discovered it, and took it out entire, except some small pieces, that were broken off by stones in the ground. We examined this hole, and found the sod and grass as in the other case, driven before the stone to the bottom of the hole, which we took up, with pieces of the stone that had not before been found. The hole was perpendicular in the earth, and in diameter no larger than the stone. A Mr. David Hubbell, a man of undoubted veracity, was passing in the street about 25 rods from this stone when it fell, who saw a ball of fire emitting sparks, with a tail about four feet long, shoot across the horizon in a southerly direction, and in about a minute or two afterwards, he heard the explosion, which he described as the others had done; and a minute or two after that; he heard a loud whistling through the air, which made a noise like a hurricane. The same appearance and explosions were witnessed by Judge Wheeler and Russel Tomlinson,

who were ten miles distant from each other; men of great candor and careful observation; but being distant from the places where these stones fell, neither of them heard the whistling just mentioned. The largest piece of the stone taken out of Princes Yard, which remains entire, weighs about eleven pounds, and is now in my possession; the rest of it has been broken into small parts and scattered amongst the inhabitants.

The third and last place where these stones have been discovered to have fallen, is about five miles north-east of Mr. Princes, and seven below Newtown, near the turnpike-road which leads from thence to Bridgeport.

The stone which fell there was small, and falling upon the top of a rock, that projected two feet above the ground, was dashed into small fragments, none of which weighed more than 4 or 5 ounces; and it was judged the whole of these collected would not more than have filled a quart measure.—This stone fell about thirty yards from the house of Mr. Merwin Burr; he and his wife being up, they both ran to the door the moment they discovered the flashes of light, and in a minute or two heard the same explosion as heretofore described; and in about a minute after the explosion they heard something fall near by them which made quite a loud report; and in quick succession three or four other noises at greater distance, which they thought to be something falling in a swamp, 20 or 30 rods in front of the house. Mr. Burr took a candle, and with his wife went out immediately, to see if they could find any thing in the direction where they heard the loudest report, but found nothing; when it grew lighter, and before sunrise, Mr. Burr went again, and found the fragments of the stone which had been dashed to pieces on the rock, and which have precisely the same appearance as those found at the two former places; the swamp, being full of water, has not been explored. Besides the large piece, I have many smaller ones collected at these three different places by Mr. Holly and myself, exactly resembling each other; and from the mouths of all these witnesses I have named (except Mr. Burr, who happened to be from home) we have taken the facts just as I have here related them. The ball of fire and explosion were witnessed by hundreds in this and the neighbouring towns; and I myself, as I was returning from New-York in the stage, a little on this side of Rye, at the same hour in the morning, saw vivid flashes of light, which lasted four or five seconds of time; and though the curtains were down, the stage was perfectly illuminated; but we heard no report.

This stone, I presume, possesses considerable iron, as it is strongly attracted by the needle, and I judge it is 1-4 heavier than the common granite. The outside is covered with a smooth, glazed, sooty crust, as thick as foolscap, looking like the back of a chimney; and the broken surfaces are of a bluish lead colour, the whole appearing to have undergone the action of intense heat.—The body of stone which fell at Seeley's must have weighed more than one hundred pounds.

J. BRONSON.

Other accounts are given of the storm, and of the meteor here noticed, in communications from other parts of the country; they are however too much alike to be inserted here.

#### RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE past month has been remarkably barren of events; indeed, the whole European continent being nearly reduced to submission to the will of the great predominant power by land, whilst the sea is equally under the dominion of a single maritime power, a theatre is scarcely left for vigorous contest. The only subject for an Extraordinary Gazette has been the reduction without resistance of the three Danish West India islands, St. Thomas's, St. John's, and St. Croix, which capitulated in December to a British squadron, commanded by Admiral Sir A. Cochrane.

The

The Rochfort squadron which eluded the blockading fleet has been seen on its way to the West Indies, and has been pursued by Sir John Duckworth, though with little hope of overtaking it before it reaches its destination.

The island of Sicily is still held for its sovereign by a British army, and is said to be in a good state of defence, both by land and sea. The rock of Scylla, a post of great natural strength in Calabria, is occupied by an English garrison.

The North of Europe is likely for some time longer to be a scene of warfare. The king of Sweden, firm in his resolution to adhere to his engagements with England, has braved the resentment of the other two northern crowns, instigated by France, and is on the eve of contending probably for his throne. Advices from Gottenburg, dated Feb 12th, state that Russia has declared war against Sweden, and that her ambassador, with that of Denmark, was about to withdraw from Stockholm. A body of Russian troops has marched into Finland, and before this time has probably passed the Swedish frontier. In the meantime the English cabinet has formed a new treaty with its only remaining ally, and has begun to forward subsidies, which will doubtless be followed by some more powerful aid against the impending danger. Past experience, however, will little justify any confident expectation of an effectual resistance.

The public attention at home has been principally fixed upon the debates in parliament, which have been frequent, various, and animated. The aggression on Copenhagen was still a topic of keen discussion in both houses during the early part of the month, and underwent the most pointed reprobation from several distinguished speakers. An impression of the impolicy of it at least seems to have been gaining ground, especially since Lord Hutchinson's declaration of the unfavourable sentiments towards this nation which he witnessed in the court of Russia upon the intelligence of that transaction. Indeed it cannot be doubted that all Europe has concurred in viewing it as a flagrant violation of the law of nations, if such can be said to exist.

A nobleman once at the head of administration, Lord Sidmouth, made a motion for an address to his Majesty, that he would order the Danish ships of war captured at Copenhagen to be kept in such a state as not to preclude the possibility of restoring them on the re-establishment of peace. This motion was lost, but an intended alteration of the names of all the Danish ships has been countermanded.

Another interesting subject of debate has been the orders in council respecting neutral commerce; and their justice, consistency, and policy have been questioned by arguments that ministers have found some difficulty in answering. Indeed their own system in this confessedly delicate business appears not to be fully settled. They seem inclined to make a distinction between the continent of Europe and America in the enforcement of their orders; and it is gratifying to observe the liberal and conciliatory terms in which some of the ministers have spoken concerning the United States, and their declarations of an ardent desire to preserve amity with them. If, however, a quarrel between them and either England or France be prevented, it will be principally owing to their measure of a general embargo on their own navigation, which is meant to keep their shipping out of the reach of insult from either party. This strong measure has, as might be expected, excited great discontent

tents in some of the maritime towns of the Union, and party animosities are reported to run unusually high in the country. It remains to be seen whether the American government be strong enough to enforce its own determinations, or whether it must give way to popular clamour.

The aspect of general politics is at present singularly curious and unprecedented. A contest of self-denial and voluntary privations is carrying on between Great Britain, America, and the European continent. Great Britain, amidst burthens which prosperity alone can render tolerable, is submitting to a stagnation of her trade and manufactures, with the hope of cutting off all foreign supplies from the continent; which, in its turn, accommodates itself to the want of the most essential articles of import, rather than contribute to the resources by which the British naval superiority is sustained. Meanwhile America, in the full career of commercial enterprize, consents to suspend all her gains and speculations in order to avoid the necessity of taking a part in the war. All the parties seem to regard this state of things as impossible to be long continued, and yet no prospect is at present opened of its termination.

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### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Orders in Council of 11th November have continued to occupy much attention both in and out of Parliament. The Opposition condemn them strongly, and consider them as inflicting a severer blow on our commerce than all the decrees of Bonaparte together. This opinion seems to gain ground since the publication of a pamphlet on this subject by Mr. Alex. Baring, who conducts the American branch in the house of trade formerly well known under the firm of Sir Francis Baring and Co. and lately, since the Baronet's retirement from business, under that of Baring, Brothers and Co. This author discusses the question at great length, and argues, that the British merchants trading to America have suffered in consequence of their having been less loud in their complaints than those in other lines of trade. He states, that they reside chiefly in Liverpool, and that their number is not great; the persons chiefly benefited by American intercourse being manufacturers, who, by their dispersed situation, are ill fitted to act together. Hence, while the whole nation has resounded with the complaints of the shipping and West India interest, the grievances of the American merchants have scarcely ever been heard of. But the benefits of the American trade to England were not confined to the export of our manufactures. The proceeds of the investments of cargo from America to the continent of Europe used to center ultimately here. The mode of transaction was as follows: A cargo being shipt at Philadelphia, Boston, or New York, for the continent, the shipper drew on a London house for two-thirds of the value of the cargo, and instructed that house to effect insurance on the goods; he also instructed his continental correspondent to remit the whole proceeds to the London house as soon as received—by which means there were regularly large sums coming over from the continent to this country. It seems that these exchanges have been conducted somewhat circuitously in consequence of the war, but that otherwise they have been as regularly managed as in peace, all the artifices of Bonaparte having been unable to defeat their circulation. Mr. Baring considers the balance thus coming to us as the great cause of keeping up the course of exchange, and fears that we shall feel the worst effects in this respect from the Orders in Council. He also enumerates various instances in which our goods were introduced into the continent under the American flag, and specifies a remarkable fact, that five American ships were stopped in consequence of the new Orders when proceeding to the continent with fish, which fish proved on investigation to be the property of an English merchant, having been caught for his account at Newfoundland, and sent by him across the Atlantic

lantic under the cheap medium of a neutral flag. The tables introduced into this work afford some important information. The amount of annual imports into the United States is seventeen millions sterling, of which one-half is from Great Britain. Their exports exceeded fifteen millions, of which one-third came to this country. The cotton annually imported for our manufactures amounts to about 280,000 bales, of which no less than 170,000 come from America. On the whole it is apparent that the commercial loss sustained by the cessation of this great branch of trade will be very heavy. This is not the place to enquire how far political reasons existed for the Orders in question; but however this may be, we fervently hope that their cause may soon cease to operate, or if it remains in force, that other expedients may be found for giving circulation to our manufactures.

The West India planter continues in the same unfortunate condition in which he has been during two years. The average price of sugar is still as low as 31s. per cwt. (free of duty) although it has been proved in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that the mere freight and plantation charges amount to this sum, so that nothing whatever remains for interest of capital or for the planter's labour. It is understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to propose a second Distillery committee, for the purpose of inquiring whether the introduction of sugar and prohibition of barley be advisable; and if the opinion be affirmative, to determine whether this should take place in England only, or throughout the three kingdoms. The consumption of sugar has increased so much in consequence of the extremely low price, that the produce of the tax is now nearly 900,000l. more than it was three years ago. The West India planters have urged this point strongly, and claim a proportional restriction on the duties, but hitherto their solicitations have met a deaf ear. The Assembly of Jamaica continue to propose, as the simplest and most effectual remedy, that our West India colonies should be allowed to sell the surplus of their sugar on the spot to whoever will buy it, the obligation to ship home being limited to the quantity necessary for our home consumption. But here, again, they encounter the formidable prejudices of the shipping interest.

Large importations of coffee have of late taken place from St. Domingo. For the protection of our own colonies, it was judged necessary to impose a pretty heavy duty on the St. Domingo coffee; but this duty, it seems, is to be levied only on that which was shipped after the Orders of Council of 11th November were known. At first the imposition of the duty was absolute, but the remonstrances of the merchants interested in the trade procured the remission which we have mentioned.

Several outward convoys have taken their departure during last month. Sir George Prevost's expedition, consisting of 6,000 troops, sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th. A West India fleet, the third for the season, took its departure from the same port on the 21st. The East India convoy is under orders for dispatch. It consists of the following ships: For China, the Ocean, Ceres, Canton, Dorsetshire, Alnwick Castle, David Scott, and Exeter. For Bengal, the Calcutta, Lord Nelson, Sir Hugh Inglis, and Preston.

All these ships, except the three last-mentioned, have been at Portsmouth for many weeks. These three got round about ten days ago, after suffering some loss and encountering great danger from the late storms. The former India fleet sailed early last month from Torbay, under convoy of the Isis, of 50 guns, after having been detained some time by contrary winds.

Although the list of bankrupts in the Gazette, as well as other circumstances, shew but too clearly the burdens under which the mercantile interest labours, we derive some consolation from the prospect of a contraband intercourse with the continent in spring. All the vigilance of Bonaparte and his spies will prove unable to counteract the industry of the inhabitants of the coast, who, from the North to the South of the continent, are desirous to favour the introduction of our goods. We have already heard of arrangements being made to this effect in several quarters, which it would be improper to designate by name, and we accordingly take leave of the subject, in the hope that Government will open not one, two, or three, but many harbours for the reception of the foreign vessels by which this traffic must be carried on. The objection to this is, the danger

ger of their smuggling foreign goods into this kingdom; but, with so vigilant a custom-house as our's, this danger is inconsiderable—and we may safely take our chance of it, in the prospect of a substantial benefit.

Since the arrival of General Miranda two months ago, a good deal has been said on the subject of invading the province of Caraccas. Mr. Depon's description of that country has been referred to in support of the arguments for this enterprize. Owing to the height of the mountains, the climate is said to be much more salubrious than that of the islands in the same latitude; the soil is considered extremely fertile, and the minds of the inhabitants strongly averse to the monopolizing despotism of the mother country. After the experience we have had at Buenos Ayres, no reflecting person will advise our attempting to make a conquest of a Spanish settlement; and the point recommended, therefore, is to emancipate. The principal question in this case is, In what state of civilization are the inhabitants of that country? Are they fitted to preserve and enjoy liberty? If they are not, it is doubtful whether they will benefit much by the change; but if they are (and it is confidently stated that they are so) there can be no question of their prospering more under an independent government than with their present system. The chief regret would in that case be, that the attempt had not been made long ago, as a measure of that kind undertaken at present could scarcely fail to prolong the war.

Stocks have been steady during last month, and money tolerably plenty.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced - - - - -	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 per Cent. - - - - -	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Omnium - - - - -	—
Imp. 3 p. c. - - - - -	7 11-16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exch. Bills 1. 3 P. - - - - -	2 1 dis.
Consols for Feb. - - - - -	64 $\frac{1}{2}$

*The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in FEB. 1808; at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New-Bridge-street, London.*

*Rose Copper Smelting Company, 150l. per share.—Grand Junction, 91l. per share.—Grand Survey, 41l. to 45l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Tavistock Mineral Canal, 112l. for 105l. paid.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. subscription, 10s. premium each.—Huddersfield, 17l. per share.—East London Water Works, original shares 72 guineas each premium. New do. from 67l. 4s. to 55l. each.—West Middlesex Water Works, 17 guineas premium.—West India Dock Stock, 145l. to 144l. 10s.—London Dock, 109l.—Globe Assurance, 110l.*

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1808.

Exclusive of partial damages from the late falls of snow, the reports from all parts of the country are of a most promising nature. The wheats, although in some degree affected by the various changes experienced this season, look generally bold and healthy, but those which were early sown far the best, more particularly in the North. Some on cold hungry clays look yellow and weak, but will doubtless recover should the spring be favourable—a blessing we may reasonably expect after so rough a winter. Other crops, tares, rape, rye, &c. are of equal good promise with the wheat, excepting that in some situations the tares are a good deal beat down by the snows. Very few beans yet above ground.

Well drained and naturally dry lands are universally in good condition where properly managed, and in great forwardness for Lent sowing. Much turnip land cleared, and that crop has exceeded expectation (which, indeed, was bad enough) the roots remaining tolerably sound to the last. Spring feed, as has been

been said, will be very short. Bread corn on hand more plentiful throughout the country than has been known for some years.

A considerable number of lambs have been lost from the severity of the weather in the South and West, and it is feared we shall have a repetition of very disastrous accounts of that kind from the North; otherwise the fall of lambs is talked of as large. A vast abundance of lean and half fat stock in the country, but good fat things not so plentiful, and probable to be scarce as the spring advances, particularly pigs, the only species of stock, perhaps, of which the breed does not equal the demand. Provisions in Ireland in great plenty and cheap, but on the advance.

Smithfield. Beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. Mutton, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. Lamb, 7s. to 10s. Veal, 8s. to 9s. Pork, 5s. to 7s. London Bacon, 6s. Irish do. 4s. 8d. to 5s. Fat, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.

### PRIZE CATTLE.

At the late Meeting of the Smithfield Club, held at Freemasons' Tavern on the 14th of December, 1807, the Duke of Bedford, the president, in the chair, several prizes were publicly adjudged to the owners of such of the fat Cattle exhibited in Mr. Sadler's yard, in Goswell-street, as had, in the opinion of five gentlemen appointed to examine them, improved the most in condition for the quantity of food consumed in their fattening, considering age, work performed, and other circumstances.

The following correct particulars, since furnished to the Secretary of the Club by the Butchers who killed the prize animals, of the weight of meat and of offals, we trust will prove acceptable to many of our readers.

#### PRIZE OXEN.

	Beef. lbs.	Loose fat. lbs.	Hide and Horns. lbs.	Head. lbs.	Feet. lbs.
Mr. Wm. Flower's deep-red Herefordshire Ox—fed on grass, hay, and oil-cakes	1683	—	128	—	—
Mr. Samuel Chandler's French and Devon Ox—grass, hay, and linseed cakes	1090	195	86	43	22
Mr. Sam. Chandler's Black Scotch Highland Ox—grass, hay, and Swedish turnips	652	80	65	33	16

#### PRIZE SHEEP.

	Mutton and Head. lbs.	Loose fat. lbs.	Skins. lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Live weight. lbs.
Mr. Gilbert Malthby's three one-year-old new Leicester wethers—grass, turnips, and cabbages	1 134 2 130 3 153	14½ 11½ 11½	16½ 20½ 20	27½ 32½ 33½	193 195 218
The Rev. Thomas Plaskett's three two-year-old new Leicester wethers—grass, hay, and turnips	1 148 2 151 3 148	13½ 12½ 17	21 20½ 21	24½ 24½ 23	207 209 209
Mr. Henry King, jun. three one-year-old Southdown wethers—grass only	1 101 2 93 3 98	16 13½ 10	12 12 11	25 21½ 20	154 140 139
His Grace the Duke of Bedford's three two-year-old Southdown wethers—grass, hay, and turnips	1 105½ 2 104½ 3 113½	17 16 15	14 12 13	22½ 20½ 24½	159 153 166

## PRIZE PIGS.

Mr. John Roald's 15-months-old black and white Berkshire pig—skimmed milk and barley meal -

Mr. Wm. Slow's 9-months-old black and white high Suffolk pig—pollard, potatoes, barley meal, and peas -

Pork and Head.	Loose Fat.	Feet	Entrails, &c.	Live weight.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
447 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-
232	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	266

## FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

From the frequent changes in the weather, from frost to snow and rain, the business of spring sowing has been much impeded, and little as yet has been done, owing to the wetness of the lands. The wheats on cold moist soils look sickly, wanting dry weather to recover their former verdure, where well water furrowed. The plants of wheat, rye, and tares on warm dry lands appear sufficiently thick and strong, feeling only a check from the late prevailing humidity, which has been equally unfavourable to feeding sheep, and ewes with early lambs. Turnip crops have not suffered so much as might have been expected, the roots in general keeping sound and good. Cole, both for seed and feed, never more flourishing, from which immense droves of very fat sheep have been recently sent to Smithfield market.

Owing to the expected scarcity of hay and fodder, the prices of lean stock at the late fairs still continued low, the graziers being fearful of making large purchases. But from the great winter consumption of pork in London, and the present vast demand for the navy, porking pigs and large stores for the distillers are in great request at advanced prices.

## PRICE OF GRAIN.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

	s. d.	SCOTLAND.
Wheat	69 2	61 1
Rye	47 10	49 8
Barley	38 6	37 6
Oats	29 8	30 7
Beans	56 5	61 1
Peas	71 4	61 4
Oatmeal	45 9	27 2
Bigg	-	32 5